REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,365.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Galle	14
,, Carwar	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	18
,, Cannanore ......Dec.	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	9	,, Callingapatam	23
,, Cochin	10	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Alleppey	10	,, False Point	24
,, Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
,, Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive Busreh	22
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahomerah	22
,, Muscat	10	,, Fao	22
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bushire	24
,, Linga	14	,, Linga	29
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Fao	18	,, Jask ......Jan. 1876.	1
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Guader	3
Leaves BUSREH	19	,, Kurrachee	7
		Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowdy, will be despatched on 29th November 1875, at 2 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 30th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	36	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		16-40	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Strahan, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The Cabins have large ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam-ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	,, 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 22th November 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews,	2009	400	29th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, (2,593 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 678 H. P. nominal, J. C. Groat, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZAMPA, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby notified of the arrival of the vessel and are requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS AT ONCE. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, AND FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of Sha Tribhowan Anundjee.

55 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company and 107 Shares in the Frere Land and Pier Company.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases coloured prints.
79 tins square water Australian biscuits, 21½ to 24½ lbs. tin from Swallow and Ariell.
400 tins assorted biscuits, 5½ to 7 lbs. tins from do.
6 cases each 3 doz. 2 lb. tins assorted biscuits, from do.
300 bags, each 200 lbs. Australian flour.
6 House disinfectors and 12 gallons disinfecting fluid.
The stock-in-trade of Mr. D. Giovannoni closing his business consisting of marble tomb-stones of different sizes, marble tiles for flooring-marble bracket stones for polishing-marbles, pumice stones, &c.
6 sets English made plated mounted single harness.
5 bales Imperial Red Twist No. 40s.
2 cases 27 in White Linen Drill
2 ,, ,, Brown Duck.
A Consignment of sparkling Hock, Moselle and Champagne.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a milch buffalo gives 8 to 10 seers milk daily and calf, hencoop, &c., at No. 79, Malabar Hill, next to the house lately occupied by the Hon. J. K. Bythell.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd December, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will shortly appear.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder:—

200 superior second class Moulmein Teak squares.
And at the Mazagon Darookhana.
50 tons Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Ghogaree Mohulla or Pydhownee by order of the mortgagees Allonabhai Dhanjee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Goolam Mohideen bin Shaik Hussan Moosa.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Ghogharee Mohulla Street, on Pydhownee Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Goolam Mohideen bin Shaik Hussan Moosa and others as tenants assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 875, containing by admeasurement 69 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Ghogharee, Mohulla Street or Pydhownee Row, on or towards the north by the house of Abdool Rahman bin Shaik Sab Punday, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Saheb bin Goolam Khote and Masab Beebee, widow of the late Goolam Mohideen Khote.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Just Landed.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.
One landau sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 29th November 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Share Bazaar, Fort—

By order of the mortgagee, Ghordhundass Baidass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Kerbadjee Hormusjee Broacha, Contractor, the mortgagor:—

3 Shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
2 Shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
1 Share in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
2 Shares in the Broach Mill Company.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance...... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. H. S. READ, late of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will CONDUCT the business of our Branch FIRM at KHAMGAON, SIGNING per Procuration from this date.

BREUL & Co.

Oomraotee, 26th November 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency, for HAMMALAGE and BOAT CONTRACTS for next official year, up to 1 P.M., of the 3rd and 17th December 1875, respectively. The approximate value of the former contract will be Rs. 16,600, and of the latter Rs. 46,600 Particulars can be learnt on application at the Presidency Commissariat Office.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITE CIGARS
AND
CHEROOTS,
THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,
No. 1,
A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED TOBACCO,
and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS PER LAST STEAMER.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, of different sizes, regulation height, for Steamer Cabins.

GLADSTONE BAGS, both large and medium sizes.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, hem-stitched, Plain, and Coloured Borders.

NEW EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

NEW FELT HATS.

CAP PEAKS.

DESPATCH BOXES.

GRENADINES.

NEW SILKS.

WOOLLEN, LLAMA, AND POWYSLAND SHAWLS.

BRADSHAW'S CONTINENTAL GUIDES, New Edition.

VALENCIENES LACE, Real and Imitation.

HONITON LACE, Real.

VERY HANDSOME JET NECKLETS.

JET EAR STUDS AND EARRINGS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF JET Brooches, very neat.

JET BRACELETS, COLLARETS, AND PENDENTS.

JET SETS OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS, the prettiest assortment we have received.

SCARVES AND NECKTIES.

THOMSON'S BUSKS.

BRAIDS, BINDINGS, COTTON AND MARKING COTTON, WHALEBONE, ANGOLA, THREAD, &c., &c.

ELASTIC GARTERS, a large Variety.

MEN'S SILK HALF HOSE.

MERINO HOSE, MERINO SHIRTS AND TROUSERS.

WHITE LISLE and TAFFETA GLOVES.

LADIES' SILK LISLE THREAD, FANCY, COLOURED AND STRIPED COTTON HOSE.

ANGOLAS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, CHECKS, HOMESPUNS, SERGES, WHIPCORD, etc., some very pretty patterns for Coats, Trouserings, Vests and Suits generally.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS TO THE "ROYAL TOURIST" AND "ENTRE ACTE," BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a FEW CLERKS well acquainted with the Statistical Work of a Railway Audit Office. No one IN EMPLOY need apply except through his superior, and only the successful candidates will be communicated with. Salaries Rs. 36, 60 and 90, with annual increments. Apply to

CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS,
State Railways, Mhow.

THE "SPECIAL SHERRY."
HAS ARRIVED.

IT has been exhibited as a *dietetic*, by special permission, in the Museum of the British Medical Association.

It is adopted and recommended by nearly 2,000 Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable *dietetic qualities.*

"Free from *Acidity* and *Heat*"—*The British Medical Journal*

"It cannot fail to become an *important element* in the best stimulants, and an *essential* material in every *sick man's room.*"—J. D. Brown, F.R.C.S., Surgeon Major, Royal Pembroke Artillery.

For other opinions see *Bombay Gazette* Nov. 23 1875.

Price per quart bottle............Rs. 2-4
,, per dozen 24-0

M. B. MADON & Co.,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, &c.
40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS BEEN RECEIVED.
Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,
At 1s. 9d. per Rupee = Rs. 6.
FOR CASH ONLY.
The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART and a B. AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Price Rupees 700, at No. 17, Marine Lines.

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, also PARK PHAETON and a PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA. Wm. WATSON & Co., Bombay.

CUMBALLA HILL.—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

A LADY desires to obtain, for one whom she can CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND, a situation as NURSE or LADY'S MAID, either for service in this country or for the voyage home. Apply to "G," *Gazette* Office.

DOG LOST.—Strayed on WEDNESDAY from 34, Marine Lines, a SCOTCH COLLEY BITCH, Color Black, Tan and White. Whoever will bring her back or give information about her shall be HANDSOMELY REWARDED Apply "T.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

A MUSIC MASTER (MARRIED MAN) wishes to be engaged as a BAND-MASTER in a Regiment, or in Native Chiefs' Bands, lead with a Clarionet, also play a little Pianoforte, Violin and Tune Pianofortes. For Testimonials as to character and efficiency address

J. A. CANNON,
Music Master, Meerut.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL will be PLAYED for on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st December. Members who intend to play are requested to enter their names in the Scoring Book at the Tent.

A Handicap will be arranged on the Medal Scores for a SILVER CUP. Play to commence both mornings punctually at 6-15.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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NOTICE.—The FURNITURE and other EFFECTS of the late JAMES DOUGALL will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the Mofussil Company's premises, Oomrawuttee, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES MELVILLE,
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Oomrawuttee, 22nd November 1875.

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	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
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Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
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Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds......10 to	15	0
Rezais or Quilts	5	8
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Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...9-8 to	12	8
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Do. Strops ... 3-8 to	5	8
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OR,
GOD BLESS OUR NOBLE PRINCE,

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AUTHOR OF THE WORDS AND ARRANGER OF THE MUSIC, SAMUEL HARRADEN, F.G.S., M.A.I., &c., &c.

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(*Extract from the Calcutta "Englishman," November 15th, 1875.*)

A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. Harraden, a gentleman who was well known in the palmy days of vocal music in Calcutta as the leading spirit and conductor of the old Glee Club, has been moved by the occasion of the Prince's visit to compose, under the title of "India's Greeting and Prayer; or God bless our Noble Prince," an anthem adapted to singing by large bodies. We have had the pleasure—and we use the expression in more than the mere formal sense—of hearing this composition played and sung, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it about as perfect in its way as such a work could be. The composer has, wisely, we think, chosen to set the words to the glorious old tune of "God save the Queen," arranged with full harmonies for four voices. Owing to the peculiar structure of the metre, we are not surprised to hear that the choice of appropriate words was a matter of considerable difficulty. Mr. Harraden has not only fully surmounted that difficulty, but has produced a really charming composition—a hymn at once grand, simple, and full of pathos,—which we venture to say, needs only to be published in order to command popularity, and to long live in the English language as a model of what such a hymn should be. The very fetters which the metre imposed on the writer, demanding, as it did, a proponderance of monosyllabic words, while enhancing the difficulty of the task, have resulted after all in greatly promoting the effect. The terse and homely Saxon diction of this charming little composition, aided by Mr. Harraden's skilful co-ordination of sense and musical accent, go straight to the heart.

The anthem will, we believe, be published in a day or two, and we would suggest, not only that it should be adopted in our churches, but that there should be general practices of it in the Town Hall, or some other public place.

(*Extract from the Calcutta "Statesman," November 15th, 1875.*)

"GOD BLESS OUR NOBLE PRINCE."

We have been favoured with a private hearing of "India's Prayer and Greeting, or God bless our Noble Prince,"—a truly national lyric, written by Mr. Samuel Harraden, formerly organist of the Old Church in this city. It is full of *verve*, and is composed under a Happy inspiration, just at the time that such a production is required. The musical arrangement is singularly good, and Mr. S. Harraden has judiciously impressed into its service our National tune of "God save the Queen." We predict for the poetry universal adoption throughout the length and breadth of India; but as we understand that the "Prayer and Greeting" is about to be published by Harold and Co., we for obvious reasons refrain from quoting the words. We subjoin a few remarks made by Mr. Harraden in his proposed publication, in all of which we concur, save when he refers to his poor ability in respect to his spirit-stirring and right loyal verses:

"Of late years it has been the fashion to twist our National Air into torture-music, by plunging incontinently into distantly related keys, and by introducing chromatic passages totally unsuitable to the massive roll of harmony and song required to give effect to multitudinous singing.

"The present arrangement is of the simplest style, in four parts, and it is hoped that it will be found effective to give full expression to the music of our grand old National Anthem, which has been sung by hundreds of millions of loyal subjects who now sing here no more, but who have left that duty and pleasure to us for the present.

"The musical ferret may find *hidden fifths* and *consecutive octaves*. The arrangement was not made for *him*, but for those who are able and willing to assist in generally introducing a simple form of our National tune to our loyal fellow-subjects "in the land we live in."

"My apology for the words is that I should have done far better if my poor ability had been equal to my rich loyalty."

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CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

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ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

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READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

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WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

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The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are notified that the DIVERSION over the NERBUDDA on the HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY will be OPEN for TRAFFIC from the 20th instant, and FERRY CHARGES for through booking CEASE from that date.

F. ALEXANDER,
Manager (Open Line) H. S. Railway.

Khandwa, 24th November 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after December 1st, the RATES for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON and WOOL will be REVISED. The particulars of the new Rates are advertised at each Station, and a list of them can be had upon application to the Undersigned.

The Revised Cotton and Wool Rates will not be increased during the current season.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 27th November 1875.

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THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

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CAUTION.—Messrs. G. & R. DEWHURST, of Manchester and London, having PURCHASED the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to use all TRADE MARKS and STAMPS heretofore used by Messrs. ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co., of Manchester and London, the public are hereby apprised thereof. Any person hereafter USING or IMITATING any Trade Mark or Stamp heretofore used by or known as a Trade Mark or Stamp of the said Messrs. A. Collie & Co. without the consent of the said Messrs. G. & R. Dewhurst, will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the Law.

G. & R. DEWHURST,
By their Constituted Attorney,
CHARLES E. BENN.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS beg to inform their constituents and the public generally that they have determined to DISCONTINUE from the 30th of November 1875 the BREAD, PASTRY and CONFECTIONERY BRANCH of their business heretofore carried on in Bombay, and that the said branch of business will, from and after the 1st December 1875, be carried on by Mr. JAMES PEARSE on his sole account.

All outstanding debts due to the above branch up to and inclusive of the 30th November 1875 are payable to the credit of BAPTY BROTHERS, but to suit the convenience of our late constituents the same may be paid either directly to us or on our account to Mr. J. PEARSE, who is authorised to grant RECEIPTS for us with respect to such debts.

In retiring from the above branch of business Messrs. Bapty Brothers take this opportunity of thanking the public of Bombay for the generous support accorded to them, and of recommending Mr. James Pearse (who has had entire charge of this branch of their business hitherto) as their successor.

The business of Corn Millers and makers of Ship Biscuits will still be carried on as heretofore by us at our premises at Falkland Road.

BAPTY BROTHERS.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned having arranged to take over the ENTIRE STOCK in TRADE of the above branch of business, and having secured the same premises in the Fort and the good will, is prepared to conduct it as heretofore, without intermission, and begs to solicit a continuance of public favour.

JAMES PEARSE.

22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 7th December 1875, for the LANDING of the Company's STORES, MATERIALS, and FUEL in Bombay for three years from 1st January 1876 until 31st December 1878.

Copies of the conditions and Form of Tender, on which only Tenders can be received, can be obtained on application at Undersigned's Office, on or after the 29th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th November 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the OILS, and for the STATIONERY, usually purchased by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1876.

Particulars and information as to the description and quantities estimated to be required, with Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be considered) can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 29th November.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.

SECURITY will be REQUIRED from the persons whose Tenders are ACCEPTED.

Tenders must specify the rate including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time during 1876 be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to 7th December 1875.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th November 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 27TH Nov. 1875.

THE most important item of intelligence in the home telegrams received to-day is the purchase by the English Government at a cost of 4 millions sterling of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. From Reuter's advices the interest transferred appears to be 177,000 shares out of a total of 400,000 paid up at the rate of £20 per share, equivalent to a capital of £8,000,000. From the meagre information on the subject available here, it is impossible to estimate the value of the purchase in a purely commercial sense, but the political importance of the negotiation is unmistakeable; and it is doubtless looking at it from this point of view that the English press are so unanimous in their approval. Whether connected with it in any way it is difficult to say, but it is certainly a coincidence that Consols have fallen ¾ per cent. in two days, the quotation this morning being 94⅞ against 95¼ on Thursday, French Rentes at the same time having declined from 104¼ to 103¾. That the decline cannot be due to the position of the money market is evident from the fact of the rate of discount in the open market yesterday having fallen to ¾ per cent. under the Bank of England minimum. Possibly the likelihood of a loan being brought out to finance the transaction may be the influence at work, but even in this case the extent and suddeness of the fall seems out of proportion to the amount.

The Liverpool Cotton market is still without notable change. Closing yesterday dull sales 10,000 bales, to day's report is quiet, sales only 6,000 bales. The ruling power at the moment is still the American Receipts and so long as they continue so much in excess of last year, we cannot look for any improvement in the market. The American figures for the week are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's Receipts	184,000	165,000	124,000
„ Exports to U. K.	71,000	67,000	45,000
„ „ Continent	58,000	23,000	20,000
Stocks at the Ports	595,000	570,000	433,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	1,435,000	1,277,000	996,000

Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday was still quoted at 13¾ cents. but futures were 3/16 c. per lb. higher. Gold had advanced to 114½. Exchange on London being still quoted at dlrs. 4·84½ per £ sterling.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Visible supply of all kinds	2,170,000	2,099,160	1,838,630
„ „ „ Surats	610,000	667,520	801,690
Price of Mid-Orleans	7 3-16d.	8 3/16d.	8 15-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.	5⅛d.	5 7-8d.

Yesterday's Piece Goods market in Manchester was quiet with only a limited business doing, prices being unchanged throughout. The London General Produce markets were also unchanged.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues extremely dull and still showing a downward tendency. There are very few private bills offering, while there is a comparatively fair demand for Bank paper, and this, coupled with bar Silver again showing a backward tendency. Reuter now quotes 56⅜d—looks like a further decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 29-32 to 15-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 9 15-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 10d.	„

For future delivery there are still willing buyers at a difference of 1/16d. per rupee per month on these rates.

On Calcutta we have heard of no business and rates are nominally unchanged, a remark which applies also to Government Paper.

The SHARE MARKET has again been firm with a fair extent of business passing, but values are unchanged except for Spinning and Weaving Scrip which shows a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

In COTTON transactions have again been unimportant and prices are unaltered in every respect. The limited stock of old cotton now here offers but a poor selection and until New Crop begins to arrive freely we cannot look for much activity.

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady at £2 by Canal Steamers. The steamers now on the berth have engaged close up to their carrying capacity and the disengaged vessels in port are being held for an advance on present rates. There is still no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS are firm and a moderately good business is doing both from first and second hands at fully former rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	680
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	49¾

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,115
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	500
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
158	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	475
3,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	400
1,150		1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	-	1,500	260 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
380	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
490	500		45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,125
800	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,085
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	625
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	890
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	835
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	990
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	970
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	750
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,085
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	670
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	825
800	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65' 7'3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
600	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	165
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	5	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,900	5	all	30 p.	Treacher & Co.	295
...	25	all	40 p.	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
..	98	1191	...	Bank of China	1
..	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CERES, 861 tons, Captain W. Cochrane, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S. S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain A. Young, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE EINAR THAMBER SKELVER, 919 tons, Captain A. Meling, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE SHIP TIVOLI, Captain Greig, from Rangoon, has made a very good passage of thirty days from that port. She spoke on the passage the iron ship Othello, bound to this port from Newcastle, New South Wales.

THE BARQUE CITY OF ABERDEEN, 551 tons, Captain G. Seale, arrived in harbour, on the 27th instant from Mauritius, (October 21st), with a cargo of 9,532 bags sugar and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S. S. S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain H. A. Street, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. A. C. Lawford. For Cochin—Mr. C. Kapp and servant, and Mr. W. H. Payne and servant. For Beypore—Marquis of Kildon, and Captain Pratt Saunders and two servants. For different ports—Two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	City of Aberdeen	Seale	Mauritius, Oct 21.
	Valkyrien	Edom	Liverpool, July 22.
	Othello	Efford	Newcastle, Aug 28.
28	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Carwar.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Veraval.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Mollawdale	Shipland	Hull.
	Patna (s)	Street	Coast and Calcutta.
	Caradoc (s)	Young	Dunkirk.
28	H. M. S. Malabar	Kelly	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Einar Thambar Skelver, Meling, Diamond Island.

Barque Ceres, Cochrane, to Rangoon.

The Steamer Puttialla, to K Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·916
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·642
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·8
Minimum do. do	71·8
General Direction of wind	N, NE, NNE, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	230

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s, 10 bottles quicksilver, S P Framjee.
Atalanta s, 4 cases tobacco, Killick Nixon and Co.
Dewa Gungadhur, 17 packages glassware, Dhunjee Jewraj.
Trinacria s, 25 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 11 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 2 bales corks, E N Colabawalla and Co.
Tythonus s, 20 cases matches, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 3 packages glassware, S Heptools; 2 casks paint, E Peerkhan; 20 cases hock, D Rustomjee and Co.
Venetia s, 3 cases cochineal, V Manchund; 10 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Pekin s, 5 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Utopia s, 30 cases rum, 30 cases ginger wine, and 1 case brandy, Jamsetjee Rustomjee's Son.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 15 cases wine, 60 cases claret, and 10 cases sauterne, W Watson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 25 cases brandy, L Sibble and Co.
Arabia s, 270 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson s, 200 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co; 500 cwts gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Utopia s, 135 cwts coir-yarn, Khetsee Dhurumsee; 110 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dyal; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, Knoop and Co; 17 bales skins, and 5 bales hides, Chinee Esmall and Co; 20 bales wool, Topun Enderjee; 44 bales cotton, Esmall Abdreheman; 40 bales cotton, Muthooradass Nensee; 4 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 64 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 30 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 577 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 45 bales wool, Moty Jetha; 67½ cwts coir yarn, Jairam Pragjee.

FOR LONDON.

Calcutta, 180 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.
Venetia s, 109 pieces mayetheeth, Dhurumsee Veljee; 22 cases mother-of-pearl shells, Goosub Lutiff, 54 bales coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz; 109 pieces E teeth, G Saroodin; 11 cwts chundroos, E Mahomed and Co; 18 cwts horns, and 2 cases P feathers, G Hassum; 50 cwts horns, M Sulliman; 50 cwts horns, H Hasum; 50 cwts horns, A Abdoola; 50 cwts horns, H Noormamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 5 bags ground-nuts, and 5 bags gingelly seed, A C Dady and Co; 210 bags gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Travancore s, 28 boxes silver coins, the C M B of I L and China.

FOR HULL.

Calcutta, 300 cwts bones Mathew Morton.
Zeals, 195 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s, 50 cases sharkfins, Mahamed Nuthoo; 23 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen Janmahamed; 152 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 19 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Roopajee Ramajee; 14 bales twist, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 50 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 171 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 14 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 7½ chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 19 chests opium, Soorujmull Govindram; 6 chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass; 30 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 174 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s, 28 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—29TH NOVEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Equity Side.

For Further Direction and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquecin vs Khoja Allaruckhia Boomar. Lynch and Tobin.

For Consent Decree.

547-75—Prescot and Winter—The Merchant Bank vs John Graham Chalk and Turner.

Suit for further hearing.

9-74—L Fletcher and Smith for pauper—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapurjee and Thackurdas—Part heard. Summons adjourned from Chambers.

426-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nursey Cullianjee vs Ramjee Soonderjee.

LONG CAUSES.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M B Limited vs Cazee Bhaoodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.

432-75—Jamsetji Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs—Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Junardhun and G

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Boevey.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE KEMBALL.

For Judgment.

462-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and others vs Bansilal Aberchund—K Morojee—Part heard.

Summary Suit.

624-75—In person—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alia Ruebin Moosajee Oomadekur.

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Vussonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall—In person.

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Boevey.

183-75—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Sidoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Janoo and another—In person.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

350-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy, Govandass Balakidass and another vs Ballaprasad Guneshdass and others—Jefferson and Payne.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Heaviside, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, from Dehra Doon.

NOVEMBER 27.

Pearson, Lieut, Bombay 24th Regt N I, to join, from Secunderabad.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Forrester, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Fenwick, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, from Matheran.
Tolner, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bullen, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Doolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Johnston, Depy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept on duty, to Aden.

NOVEMBER 22.

Thomas, Captain, 2/15th Foot, to join, to Poona.
Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 2/15 Foot, to join, to Poona.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 28.

Spring, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Makellar, Lieut, Bombay R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Cullen, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Bingham, Deputy Asst Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay Ord. Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th November 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—10th Regt N L I—Capt B G Humfrey to retain the Adjutancy on promotion. Dated 6th Nov 1875.

With reference to G G O Nos 776 and 780 of 1875, the under mentioned medical officers are placed on general duty as follows:—Surgeon A H C Dane, Bombay.

Surgeons J E Ferguson, G E E Burroughs and J M Cloghry, Poona, travelling by rail at the public expense.

Major J G Watts, Staff Corps, Offg Bde Maj, Poona, is placed on general duty, Poona, from date of being relieved by Major Ross.

Lt-Col W H Blowers, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified:—

Capt H W J Hubback, 4th Bde, has exchanged into the 15th Bde, and Capt J A Tillard, 16th Bde, has exchanged into C Batty 4th Bde R A.

Lt W A Urquhart has been transferred from No 7 to No 1 Battery 6th Bde R A.

With reference to G O C No—24th Inst, Major Hicks, offg Asst Adjt Genl, will travel expeditiously to Mhow by rail and dâk at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Major F P Bartholomew, Staff Corps, Dist Supdt of Police, Dharwar, 18th November 1875.

Surgeon Major W A Shepherd, Port Surgeon, Aden, 15th Oct 1875.

Surgeon Major T. B. Beatty, M. D., Civil Surgeon, 18th November 1875.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower standard Test:—

Major G E Maule, 4th Bde R A; Surg W Jobson, Army Medical Dept.

Corporal Charles Roberts and James Head, temporarily employed in the Ordnance Dept are appointed to the permanent establishment and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 2990 Corporal James Smiley, 9th Bde, No 2311 Serjt-Arthur Coghlan, 6th Bde and No 2109 Serjt Alfred Warden, 4th Bde, R A, are appointed to the Ordnance Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 4961 Corporal Joseph Henry Wilbond, 4th Bde R A, is appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Surat Station Order—Dated 12th No Nov 1875, directing Maj J C D S Moray, 26th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Yates.

Royal Arty—Regtl Order, appointing Major M H C S Steinman, to command the R A at Aden from the 28th Oct to 4th Nov 1874.

Lt H P Young, 2nd Wing Subn 29th N I, performed the duties of Qr Mr, in addition to his own, from 24th Oct to 6th Nov 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Arty—Maj the Hon R Hare, (F Batty 9th Bde) from the 1st to the 3rd Sept 1875, to enable him to rejoin his Batty.

Vety Surg W Oliver, (C Baty 4th Bde), from the 26th Nov to the 26th Dec 1875, in extension, to remain at Vingorla, on medical certificate.

Royal Engineers—Lt T R Henn, to England, from 29th Nov 1875, for 15 months, on private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of H E the C-in-C in India.

8th Foot (1st Batn)—Capt E Jervis and Lt S Brown, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt J Crossle, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement, (in anticipation of the sanction of H E the C-in-C India).

56th Foot—Lt A Pringle, to remain in Bombay, in extension, from 1st to 7th Dec 1875, to study the Native Language.

Staff Corps—Lt W H D Jones, 2nd Sqdn Subn 2nd L C, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn James Fraser, to remain in Bombay, from 23rd Nov 1875, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Surg B R Jagoe, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 24, 1875.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Alexander Thomas Maclean, Dist and Session Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 21, Chap VI of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the 4th inst.

Mr P N Langdon, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Aurungabad division of the Gya district, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring the land required for a distillery at Koootumba, in the district of Gya.

Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Colr, Sarun, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Seetamarhee Division of the Mozufferpore district.

Mr James A Counsell acted as Asst Colr of Customs, Calcutta, from the 27th Sept 1875 to the 21st ultimo, during the absence, on duty, of Mr G M Goodricke.

Mr P Nolan Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, in charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X (B C) of 1871.

Mr Alexander Mackenzie, B A, Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is appointed to act temporarily, as a Secy to the Board of Revenue, from the date on which he may relieve Mr J Geoghegan.

The following Officers are appointed temporarily as Extra Aides-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieut-Governor, with effect from the dates mentioned against their respective names:—

Lieut Atwell Robert Porter, of the 28th N I, from the 1st Dec 1875.

Lieut Henry Martindale Temple, of the 37th N I, from the 16th Dec 1875.

Mr Arthur John Primrose, Asst Mag and Colr, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr C D C Winter, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, in charge of the City Moorshedabad Divn of the Moorshedabad district, is allowed leave for five days to enable him to appear at a special examination for high proficiency in Bengali, to be held in Calcutta on the first Monday in December next.

Mr William Sutherland Wells, Mag and Colr, First Grade, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Colr of Shahabad.

Mr Herbert Mosley, Offg Mag and Colr, Shahabad, will revert to his substantive appointment as Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, First Grade Patna, when relieved of his present duties by Mr W S Wells.

Mr Charles Campbell Quinn, c s, on leave, will revert to his substantive appointment as Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, of the First Grade, Bhagulpore, on his return from leave.

Mr John Beames, Mag and Colr of Cuttack, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under Sec 21, Chap VI of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr J F Stevens.

Mr J F Stevens, Offg Mag and Colr Pooree, is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Cuttack during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Beames, or until further orders.

Surg Maj William Henry Hayes, Depy Comr of Singbhoom, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under Sec 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th Dec next.

Mr S J Manook, Medl Officer and Sub-Asst Comr, Singbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Office of the Depy Comr of Singbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Major W H Hayes, or until further orders.

Mr Ernest John Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed until further orders to be Secy to the Board of Examiners for conducting the examination of candidates for admission as Pleaders and Mooktears in the Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court, vice Mr Cecil Jackson, resigned.

Mr John George Charles, Asst Mag and Colr, having reported his return from furlough on the 18th Nov 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr John James Livesay, Offg Mag and Colr, Fureedpore, will revert to his appointment as Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of Purneah on being relieved of his present duties by Mr F Wyer.

Mr William Dering Pratt, Dist Supdt of Police, Hooghly, is allowed leave for ten days, under Sect 21, Chap VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date between the 25th Nov and 10th Dec 1875.

Maj Hardress Edmond Waller, Dist Supt of Police, Monghyr, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 2nd Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 4th Sept 1875, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 8th idem, is cancelled

Mr Sandford James Kilby is appointed to be an Asst Supdt of Police in the district of Rajshahye from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieut-Col W T Fagan of his present duties as Offg Dist Supdt of that district.

The Lord Bishop has cancelled the privilege leave for one month granted to the Rev Dr F M F F Mazuchelli Chaplain of Hazareebagh, under orders of the 9th Nov 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 10th idem.

The services of the Rev Dr F M F F Mazuchelli, Chaplain of Hazareebagh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Mr A H Turnbull, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazipore, is allowed leave for one month, under Sect 21 Chap VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th Dec next.

The following orders are substituted for those dated the 7th Oct 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 13th idem:—

Mr H N Snell, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, is allowed leave from the 22nd Sept to the 14th Nov 1875, both days inclusive, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F O Lemarchand, Asst Comrs of Forests, Second Grade, is posted to the Chittagong Forest Division.

Mr W Johnston, Asst Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, in charge of the Palamow Forest Divn, will be attached to the Office of the Consvr of Forests, Bengal, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr G A Richardson.

Mr G A Richardson, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, is appointed to have charge of the Palamow Forest Division, vice Mr W Johnston.

The services of Surg G Bomford, Offg Resident Physician, Calcutta Medl College Hospl, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.

Dr N Jackson, Supt of the Prison Camp at Dehree, and Medl Officer of the Civil Station, having given over the Medical charge of his duties to Surg G C Roy on the 23rd July 1875, the privilege leave for two months, granted to him under orders of the 20th idem, will be held to have commenced from the former date.

Mr F W Badcock, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong.

Surg Henry Black Purves, Civil Surg, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for two months, under Sect 21, Chap VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg-Major J Watts, Medl Officer, in charge of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, is appointed to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Darjeeling during the absence, on leave, of Dr H B Purves, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

Surg W Harvey is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Dr R A Barker, or until further orders.

Mr F W Badcock, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Chittagong, is appointed to be a Municipal Comr for the town of Chittagong. He is also appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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- Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
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- Egypt for the English.
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds at the present [illegible] ridiculously [illegible] Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for eight annas! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and, people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*.

T O W N H A L L.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE
CARANDINI CONCERTS.

THIS EVENING, 29TH NOVEMBER,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
who has signified his intention to be present on his occasion.

The Programme will include the choicest Morceaux from the sublime ORATORIOS by Handel, Hadyn, Mendelsohn, and Costa, viz:—The MESSIAH, CREATION, ELIJAH, and NAAMAN, also selections on the GRAND ORGAN, by Mr. LOCKE GRAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 4; Body of the Hall, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Family Tickets, to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10,
at SOUNDY & Co. only, where Plan of the Hall can be seen.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—BAYLY—October 18th, at Exeter, by the Rev. G. Porter, Rector of St. Leonard's Church, Charles E. Brown, Lieut., Royal Artillery, son of the late Major Lewis Brown, 5th Regt (Bombay) Light Infantry, to Frederica Louisa, second daughter of Capt. Bayly (late 12th Regt.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—November 23rd, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. William Jackson, Assistant Engineer, D P W, of a daughter.
PICKANCE—November 14th, at Chutterpore, the wife of W. J. Pickance, Chaplain, M. S. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEMARE—HAMER—November 24th, at Davidson Street Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. S. Organe, Rev. Ebenezer LeMare, of the London Mission, Bellary, to Miss Sarah Jane Hamer, of Lancashire, England.

DEATH.

TRENCHARD—November 23rd, at Meean Meer, of convulsions, Eda Emily, the dearly loved little daughter of Serjeant and Mrs. G. Trenchard, the Royal Scots Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875.

THE purchase by the English Government of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares for their par value of four millions sterling is a remarkably clever stroke of business. The capital raised for the construction of the Canal amounted altogether to £16,500,000, which was subscribed in the following manner:—

	£
Original shares (holders principally French)	4,000,000
Shares of Khedive (no interest for 30 years)	4,000,000
Nine per cent. preference shares	4,000,000
Arbitrators' award paid Khedive for land ceded to Company (no interest for 30 years)	3,500,000
Lottery shares	1,000,000
Total	16,500,000

The English Government has bought, therefore, only about one-half the Khedive's interest in the Canal, His Highness himself retaining the other half. A large proportion of the preference shares are probably held in England, and a good many of the original shares have, we believe, recently changed hands. At all events, the holders of the original, the preference, and the lottery shares, can hardly be all so united in interest and national sympathy as to be capable of the combined action which will henceforth be required to give them even an equal voice in the management of the Company in opposition to the English and the Egyptian Governments working in concert. M. de Lesseps will no longer be able to assail the Porte with demands for sanction to the levy of higher dues on merchant ships in order that he may pay large dividends to his shareholders, or to threaten that he will destroy his own handiwork unless he has permission to do what he likes with it; for his principal shareholder is now the English Government, which, in common with the Khedive, will prefer encouraging trade by liberal treatment to use the Canal, with the view of obtaining hereafter a remunerative return on the capital they have invested in it, to working it for the exclusive benefit of the present generation of shareholders. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if M. de Lesseps, whose national pride has hitherto made him deaf to all proposals for the sale to English capitalists of the shares held by Frenchmen, now determines to abandon a hopeless struggle, and to give England the opportunity of becoming sole proprietor of three-fourths of the shares of a Company originally formed for the purpose of opening a short cut to India which would, French politicians fondly hoped, bring back to the maritime nations of the Mediterranean the monopoly of the Eastern trade.

The chief gain that accrues to England from the bargain is, however, political rather than commercial. It is, no doubt, the revival of the Eastern Question by Russia which has given the English Ministry the happy inspiration of preparing for coming events by strengthening its hold on Egypt. Although the *Times* grandly says that we cannot let the Russians have Constantinople, it is too plain to readers of that journal's own leading articles that the occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops is a foregone conclusion with English politicians. For the *Times* itself admits that the Turks have shown their utter unfitness to rule, and that they are only allowed to remain in Europe because the European Powers cannot agree whom to put in their place; and this is a frank confession that the cause of the Turks ought not to be upheld and cannot be upheld by England. Russia, on the other hand, has a clear and resolute policy to carry out; she means to inherit Constantinople, and, thanks to the weakness of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, she has now once more got a Black Sea fleet ready to aid in carrying out her great design. It is impossible that a Power which recognizes the present government of European Turkey as a reign of anarchy, but feebly declines trying to provide a substitute for it, should not be beaten by a Power which has a substitute and a very good substitute ready. England cannot keep the Russians out of Constantinople unless she is willing to take upon herself the government of European Turkey; and, as nothing is further than this from her thoughts, we are convinced that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, when they allowed the Treaty of Paris to be torn up, foresaw the necessity, arising out of the altered political state of Europe, of ceasing a fruitless opposition to the aggrandisement of Russia in Eastern Europe. Lord Derby, who by temperament and principle is qualified to be a colleague of John Bright though the accident of birth has made him a Tory, does not intend, apparently, to depart from the policy of his predecessor at the Foreign Office as regards Turkey; but he has, at the same time, a clear perception of the commercial and political importance to England of Egypt. This is something to console men who desire that England should at least have a foreign policy of some kind; it is, indeed, a good deal. The opening of the Suez Canal has made Egypt of infinitely more value to England and India than all the rest of the Turkish Empire. Lord Palmerston is sneered at now-a days for having dreaded what would be the consequence to England of the construction of this Canal and the effacement of the Isthmus of Suez; but Lord Palmerston was a clear-sighted statesman, and he understood that the possession of the Canal by a foreign Power for even a brief period would be a disaster a thousand-fold more terrible than would have been the loss of the battle of the Nile by the English at the end of last century. What Lord Palmerston could not foresee was that the breakdown of the French Empire would relieve England from the pressing danger of having a powerful rival in the affections of the Khedive. But consider what it would be, now that the commerce of East and West has been diverted into this new channel, to have the waterway from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea suddenly blocked, and all England's communications with India, China, and Australia thrown back again upon the route round the Cape of Good Hope. Why, it would be equivalent to having the power of steam annihilated, and being condemned once more to travel in no swifter conveyances than stage coaches. M. Thiers used to be fond of saying, in his inflated rhetorical fashion, that the loss of one battle at sea would destroy the British Empire; but it would be no exaggeration to say that a foreign Power might now, by occupying Egypt for only a few weeks, ruin the commerce and the credit of England. And the thing might be so easily done. The Canal is not like the broad Ocean. It is a narrow waterway, which a few thousand mischievous troops might quickly succeed in choking up and rendering impassable for years. England cannot afford, therefore, to run the risk of leaving this most important link in the chain of her communications with her Eastern colonies and dependencies at the mercy of accident. She cannot even place it under the protection of a conference of European powers willing to guarantee its neutrality. She must, with the prospect of the speedy appearance of Russia in the Mediterranean as a formidable Naval Power, keep the control of the Canal in her own hands; and she has now acquired the right to guard it in case of need with her own troops by becoming the principal shareholder in the Suez Canal Company. Foreign nations will, no doubt, express their vexation at what has been done in sneers at what they will call a characteristic trait in the policy of a nation of shopkeepers; but the purchase of the shares is a shrewd act of statesmanship nevertheless; and it would have been well for England if all the hundreds of millions of capital she has lent on the doubtful security of the revenues of foreign States had been half as well laid out.

Now that the Ministry has gone so far, we cannot but hope that it will before long be induced to go a little further. The project of the Euphrates Valley Railway stands now on a precisely similar footing to that of the Suez Canal, except that the former undertaking has not yet been brought out of that region of theory with which "practical" English statesmen always declare that they have nothing to do. An overland railway to India must be made within the next twenty years; and England could no more suffer such a line to be controlled by any other European Power than she could afford to let the French or the Russians occupy Egypt. Why not then help to raise now the necessary capital for the construction of this railway, instead of letting it be made by others, and then waiting for a favourable opportunity which may never come, to buy it from the shareholders?

THE LAST VIEW OF THE SERAPIS.

THE Serapis with her convoy and tender passed the outer floating light at 6·15 on Thursday, the ships being in the same order in which they left the harbour. After passing the outer light the Undaunted took the lead as pioneer.

Passing the pilot schooner a few minutes later H. R. H. would witness the last demonstration of Bombay's loyalty, for the little vessel was literally ablaze with blue lights, whilst brilliant red and green lights were shown at the stem and stern. The fleet were apparently deceived by the fishing stakes some five miles outside the lightship at which the fishing boats were moored and whose torchlights were like a line of street lamps.

If the pilots by reason of roughing it in the monsoon and carrying on their arduous and sometimes dangerous duties through the year were deprived of the honour of taking in the Serapis or the May Frere to Elephanta, they at least had the honour of being the *first* to welcome H. R. H. with their spicy little schooner dressed gaily with bunting; and they were *last* to salaam the Prince on his departure.

THE COWASJEE DINSHAW READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

A LIBRARY consisting of 1,600 well-bound books, of the value of Rs. 7,000, presented by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla to the "Students' Reading Room," was formally opened on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a number of native gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in the chair; Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Bomonjee Pestonjee, Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla, and Dr. Rustomjee C. Bahadurjee. The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—It has given me much pleasure in complying with the request of the managers of the "Students' Reading Room" to take a part in the proceedings of this evening. From the interesting and lucid account just given by Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha of the origin and formation of this new institution, the audience will feel convinced of the want of a good library which has been supplied by a distinguished member of your community, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, a gentleman who recently took a prominent part in giving an enthusiastic reception at Aden to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. My acquaintance with this estimable gentleman having of late ripened into friendship, I feel an honest pride in bearing my humble testimony to the great obligation which Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has conferred on the public of Bombay, and particularly on the rising generation and the educated youth residing in the Fort by the handsome endowment of a splendid library, costing Rs. 7,000 which he has just presented to the Students' Reading Room. The value of this generous gift has been highly enhanced by the excellent choice made by the gentlemen to whom Mr. Cowasjee entrusted the task of selecting the works. Having examined the collection, I am happy to say it comprises the best standard works in every department of knowledge, science and arts. Our fellow-countrymen will, I am confident, derive incalculable benefit from the store of learning so liberally placed within their reach. In recognition of the claims of the generous donor to our gratitude, I beg to express my hearty concurrence in the proposal to designate this new institution "The Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading-room," which I have much pleasure in declaring open to the public. I wish a successful career to this useful institution which I shall always watch with deep interest.

It was then proposed by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and carried,—That the best thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw for his laudable liberality, and that in recognition of the handsome endowment he has made to the Reading Room, this last named institution be henceforward styled "The Cowasjee Dinshaw Reading Room and Library." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SEPOYS' TREAT.

MAJOR PRENDERGAST WALSH has the pleasure to inform the subscribers, names as under, that the sum of Rs. 1,265-8-0 has been paid to the Officers commanding the Corps below noted, for distribution at 8 annas per head to the men of their respective Regiments, for the purpose of purchasing sweetmeats in commemoration of the "Late Visit" of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India.

	Rs.	as.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangier	250	0
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	105	0
Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley	100	0
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy	100	0
Dr. and Mrs. Constant	10	0
G. A. Barnett, Esq.	20	0
Major Durand	20	0
S. B. Young, Esq.	20	0
Colonel W. S. Hatch	10	0
Peroo Mahomed	10	0
Ferguson, Esq.	10	0
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Scoble	50	0
P. Ryan, Esq.	20	0
Lt-Col Lyons	20	0
Major Kettlewell	20	0
Major G. M. Lyons	20	0
Captain Waller	5	0
Colonel Fife	20	0
T. Wood, Esq., B. B. and C. I. Railway	10	0
Officers at Colaba	25	0
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	50	0
W. G. Hall, Esq.	20	0
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball	25	0
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.	20	0
Sir Charles Sargent	20	0
Colonel Ballard	10	0
Wm. Wood, Esq.	5	0
Dr. D. Tatham	15	0
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.	20	0
George Whitworth, Esq.	10	0
Hormusjee A. Wadia, Esq.	50	0
E. Freeborn, Esq.	5	0
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.	25	0
Mr. M.	20	0
Prendergast Walsh, Esq.	20	8
J. L. Lushington, Esq.	20	0
T. Lang, Esq.	20	0
W. Balfour, Esq.	25	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Green	20	0
Dr. Cruickshank	20	0
Total, Rs.	1,265	8

REGIMENTS AND AMOUNTS.

Detachment H. M.'s 4th Rifles N. I.	74	0
H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I.	314	0
H. M.'s 1st Regt. L. C. Lancers	133	8
H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I.	245	8
H. M.'s 20th Regt. N. I.	341	8
Poona Horse	145	0
Hospital Establishment and Followers		
Poona Horse	12	0
Total Rs.	1,265	8

Amount closed, the above sums having been received and paid.

PRENDERGAST WALSH, Major,
Staff Corps.

27th Nov. 1875.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

PURTAB DAJEE VS. THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A MATTER of considerable interest to the railway travelling public was decided on Saturday last at the High Court, in a judgment of the full Court delivered by Sir Charles Sargent on behalf of himself and the Chief Justice. It was a judgment given on a reference made in the above case by the 1st Judge of the Small Causes Court. In August 1874, the plaintiff sued the railway company in the Bombay Small Causes Court, for Rs. 200 damages for his forcible and illegal removal from one of the company's carriages at the Dahanu station on the 30th June 1874, for his illegal detention at the station by the servants of the company, and for the illegal refusal by the servants to allow him to proceed in the train to Bombay after he had expressed his willingness and had offered to pay the proper fare for a ticket to Bombay. The case was heard before Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Fourth Judge, who awarded the plaintiff the full amount of damages claimed with costs. The Railway Company appealed from the decree, and a rule *nisi* was granted for a new trial. The rule was argued on the 19th January 1875 before the First and Fourth Judges of the Court. The Court differed in opinion, the Fourth Judge holding that the rule should be discharged with costs, while the First Judge held that it should be made absolute. The judges so differing, a case was stated for the opinion of the High Court. The matter was argued at great length before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent on the 16th ult., and a full report of the arguments was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th October last. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the Railway Company.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment on Saturday last, said—This matter comes before us on a case stated for the opinion of the High Court under section 35 of Act 9 of 1850, and arising out of an action brought by the plaintiff in the Small Causes Court to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 200 as damages for the forcible and illegal removal of the plaintiff from one of the defendants' carriages at Dahanu station, and for illegal detention at the aforesaid station, and for illegal refusal of defendants to allow the plaintiff to proceed in the train to Bombay. At the hearing of the cause, the Fourth Judge of the Court was of opinion that the defendants had committed the several illegal acts with which they were charged, and passed judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim and costs. A rule *nisi* was obtained by the defendants for a new trial, and came on for argument before the First and Fourth Judges of the Court, who were divided in their opinion,—the First Judge being of opinion that there had been no illegal removal of the plaintiff from the carriage, nor illegal detention; and that, even supposing (which the learned Judge did not admit) that the defendants' servant was bound to give plaintiff a ticket on tender of the fare at Dahanu, still that as the plaintiff did not say he had suffered any damage from the defendants' refusal to give him a ticket, the plaintiff's claim of Rs. 200 could not be supported, and that therefore the rule should be made absolute. The Fourth Judge, on the other hand, adhered to the opinion he had expressed at the hearing, and held that the rule *nisi* should be discharged. The facts, so far as they are material, are stated in the case as follows:—

On the 30th June 1874 the plaintiff, who is a sepoy in the service of Tyrell Leith, Esq., barrister-at-law, was with his master at Surat, and his master being about to proceed by the defendants' railway to Bombay, the plaintiff, in attendance on his master, got into the train at Surat, his master being in another carriage in the same train; and plaintiff and his master started by the train for Bombay. When the plaintiff got into the train at Surat he had no ticket nor had any been taken by him or on his behalf by his master or any other person. The omission by the plaintiff to procure a ticket arose from a mere mistake or misunderstanding, and there was not on the part of the plaintiff or his master at any time any intention of evading the payment of his fare or of travelling without a ticket. In fact the plaintiff supposed that his master had a ticket for him, while his master was under the belief that the plaintiff had his own ticket. At Nowsaree station, plaintiff for the first time ascertained that his master had no ticket for him. His master immediately provided him with money to buy one, and plaintiff applied to the station master at Nowsaree for a ticket to Bombay, but was refused on what grounds it does not distinctly appear, but he was permitted by the defendants' servants to proceed with the train without a ticket. When the train arrived at Bulsar, the plaintiff again applied for a ticket, but again failed to get one, and the guard of the train put him into the carriage and warned him not to get out again, as the train stopped a very short time at the stations south of Bulsar. On arrival at Dahanu, the plaintiff again got out, and applied to the station master there for a ticket, and explained to the station master how he happened to be without one. An explanation of the matter was also offered by the plaintiff's master to the station master who, however, refused to give plaintiff a ticket. While at Dahanu, and while a discussion was going on between plaintiff's master and the station master about the case, plaintiff's master ordered plaintiff to get into his carriage and remain there while he (Mr. Leith) would arrange matters with the station master. There is no doubt, and we find as a fact, that the plaintiff was all along ready and willing to pay for his ticket, and that at Dahanu, Mr. Leith on behalf of the plaintiff offered to pay any sum that might be demanded by the station master, provided plaintiff was given a ticket. The station master, however, refused to give him one, and finding that the plaintiff had gone into the train, again ordered him out and on plaintiff's not coming out of the carriage, sent a sepoy who forcibly removed plaintiff from the carriage. The plaintiff being unable to obtain a ticket from the defendants' servants at Dahanu, and not being allowed to enter the train without one, was left behind at Dahanu and was practically unable to go to Bombay before the departure of the next train for Bombay, which involved a detention of 24 hours. Before the arrival of the next train, he purchased a ticket and proceeded in that train to Bombay."

In this state of facts, the important question for determination is whether the plaintiff was in the train at Dahanu station under circumstances which constituted him a trespasser. If the company were entitled to regard him as such, then, whether under the express provision of section 17 of Act 18 of 1854, or in exercise of the right which the law accords to every proprietor to remove a trespasser, using only such force as may be necessary for the purpose, the defendants were, we cannot doubt, justified in removing the plaintiff from the train. It was contended, however, for the plaintiff that, although section of Act 25 of 1871 makes it unlawful for a passenger to enter a carriage without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket, still that such prohibition must be read in connection with the rest of the section; and that as it expressly provides that, in case the traveller does not produce his ticket, he is to pay the fare or increased fare, the company might enforce that provision, but could not treat the plaintiff as a trespasser. This argument, assuming that the section is to be read as a whole, derives some support from the remarks of Coleridge, J., at the conclusion of the judgment in the Great Northern Railway Company v. Harrison, 23 Law Journal, Exchequer Chamber; but it is not necessary for us to express an opinion on the point, as we think that the latter part of the section applies only to the case of a person who has received a ticket, and will not or cannot produce it, and not to a person, as in this case, travelling without having paid for and obtained a ticket, with no intention to defraud. Such was the construction placed on identically the same words embodied in a bye-law of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in the case of Dearden vs. Townsend, 1 Law Reports, 2. B., p. 11. "It seems to me," says Cockburn, C. J., "that the bye-law relates to the case of a person having a ticket, but failing to conform to the regulations of the company by producing it;" and Lush, J., says—"The bye-law seems only to be pointed at what is to be done with the ticket with which the passenger is required to provide himself and at the consequence of not producing and delivering it up as required." Lastly, it was urged that there was no fraudulent intention. Now, a fraudulent intention is doubtless by section 3 of Act 18 of 1854 made an essential condition of travelling on a railway without payment of the fare being dealt with as an offence; but the absence of such intention does not make the entry into the carriage less unlawful, or of itself afford any ground for depriving the company of the right of putting an end to such unlawful occupation. Having started, therefore, from Surat under circumstances which, we think, entitled the company to treat the plaintiff as a trespasser, the question arises whether any thing subsequently occurred which changed the character of his occupation of the carriage. It appears that at Nowsaree station, having for the first time ascertained that his master had not taken a ticket for him, the plaintiff applied to the station master for a ticket, but was refused. He was, however, allowed to continue his journey. At Bulsar the plaintiff repeated his attempt to obtain a ticket, but was again refused. However, he was allowed by the guard to proceed with the train and did so until it arrived at Dahanu. This conduct on the part of the Railway officials at the above intermediate stations, if indeed it amounted to leave and license to the plaintiff to travel in the train without a ticket, could only operate as such until the train stopped at the next station. On arriving at Dahanu, where it appears tickets are examined, both the plaintiff and his master, on his behalf, made strenuous efforts to obtain a ticket, offering at the same time to deposit with the station master any sum he might require. Not only, however, was this refused, but the plaintiff was forbidden by the station master to enter the carriage, and upon his doing so, was removed by his orders and not allowed to continue his journey to Bombay. The judge who tried the cause held that the station master was bound to give the plaintiff a ticket, and if this were so, it might be that the station master would not have been justified in treating the plaintiff as a trespasser and removing him. We are, however, of opinion that there was no such legal obligation. The common law right of a traveller to be conveyed by the carrier of passengers on his readiness to pay the usual fare is subject to the condition that he offer himself as a passenger at a reasonable time and place. It would be most inconvenient and unreasonable, we think, regarded from a public point of view, were we to hold that a passenger by a train has a right to require the station master, on the arrival of the train, to leave the platform, where he has special duties connected with the train and passengers, and return to his office for the purpose of procuring him a ticket. It is the general practice at intermediate stations for the station master to close the office for the distribution of tickets on the arrival of the train. This practice has been adopted to enable the officials, and more especially the station master, to attend to the particular matters which arise during the stoppage of the train in the station; and we can see no ground upon which an individual passenger by a train can claim to have the distribution of tickets resumed on his behalf, which had been already closed for the public outside the station. In the present case, moreover, it would have been necessary, in the first place, for the station master to have heard the plaintiff's story; decided upon its correctness; and determined what he was bound to pay as far as Dahanu before he could, with due regard to the interests of the company, have given him a ticket from Dahanu to Bombay; as otherwise it is plain that the fare from Surat to Dahanu might have been lost to the company. We think, therefore, that there was no such legal obligation on the part of the company to furnish the plaintiff with a ticket as was contended for; and that the station master was, under the circumstances, justified in removing the plaintiff from the train. The rule must, therefore, be made absolute. Parties to pay their own costs of the rule for a new trial and of the reference.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1875.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Hurree Raghoo, a Hindoo, 27 years of age, was charged with stealing from the house of Gunnoo Raghoo, on the night of the 7th of October, a pair of gold armlets and a gold necklet; and he was further charged with feloniously receiving the same. Mr. Webb prosecuted, and Mr. B. Tyabjee defended.

Mr. Webb said that the prosecutor, Gunnoo Raghoo, had a daughter, four years old, who was married about eleven months ago, and to whom was presented, on that occasion, a pair of gold armlets and a gold necklet. On the night in question, the child and her mother slept together in an inner room of their house in the native town, the father occupying an outer room in the same house; and early on the following morning it was found that the ornaments were missing, having been taken from the girl's person during the night. There was no direct evidence to show that the prisoner was actually in the prosecutor's house during the night when the robbery took place; but he was subsequently found dealing with the stolen articles, and could not satisfactorily account for his possession of them.

The prosecutor, who gave evidence in corroboration of this statement, said he had known the prisoner previously, but only by sight. He had been in the habit of going into the yard where he lived. While he had been living there, he had been robbed two or three times. Access could be obtained to his wife's room without passing through the room in which he slept. The thief barred the door of communication between his room and his wife's, and in the morning he had to burst it open. The armlets produced, and with which the prisoner was found dealing after the robbery, were those which his child wore when she went to bed on the night in question.

In cross-examination, the prosecutor denied that he owed the prisoner any money, and also that he had signed a certain document which was shown to him, and which purported to be an acknowledgment of a debt due from him to Hurree. He had never on any occasion borrowed money from the prisoner.

The wife of the prosecutor was also examined, and said she was awakened early on the morning of the 8th of October, by her child crying out; and she at once found that the necklet and armlets had been taken from the child's body. She did not see any one else in the room. There was a dim light burning in the room, by the side of the family gods. There were five other rooms in the house occupied by lodgers, and the doors of all of them were fastened on the outside, so that they could not get out until her husband released them.

In answer to Mr. Tyabjee, she said she had not known the prisoner for several years. She never saw him until he was a prisoner in the Police Court in connection with this matter. She did not know that her husband had obtained a loan from the prisoner of Rs. 121.

Other evidence was given to show that on the morning after the robbery, the prisoner disposed of the ornaments to native tradesmen; and during the afternoon of the same day he was apprehended, and a portion of the proceeds, consisting of a gold finger ring, and 42 rupees were found upon him. A Goojeratee jeweller said the prisoner took him a necklet, which he transformed into a finger-ring; and a Parsee *shroff* proved having purchased the stolen armlets from the prisoner, and having paid him for them Rs. 53-8-0.

Mr. Tyabjee for the defence, advanced an assertion to the effect that the ornaments were given to the prisoner by the prosecutor's wife in order to discharge a debt of Rs. 121, which he had borrowed from him; and called witnesses to prove that the prosecutor's wife had gone about before the date of the alleged robbery with the prisoner, endeavouring to get money advanced upon the ornament in question, presumably with the object of paying off this debt. The prisoner's mother said that he and she, and the prosecutor and his wife were in the habit of visiting each other at their several houses. Seven months ago, her son sent to Gunnoo a sum of 120 rupees, and a written acknowledgment of the loan was given by the prosecutor. She did not see the document prepared or witness its signature. The writing was kept from that time in her house until she produced it in the Police Court. About two months ago she heard Gunnoo, when her son asked for the money, say that he had no money, but would sell his ornaments and raise the amount. Her son subsequently pressed Gunnoo very much for payment, and a few days afterwards the present charge was brought against him. It was her money that was lent to Gunnoo and which she advanced through her son.

The prosecutor was recalled, and having been reminded that he was on his oath, was asked by his Lordship if he had ever seen this witness before; when he answered "No, never."

The document which had been handed to the witnesses, and which was stated by counsel to be an acknowledgment of the prosecutor's alleged debt to the prisoner was not put in or proved.

Mr. Tyabjee suggested that the charge had been manufactured by the prosecutor in order to appease the wrath of his child's father-in-law, who had presented her with the ornaments, and would naturally be angry if Gunnoo told him he had sold them.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the only question for the jury to consider was whether the evidence for the prosecution or that for the defence was worthy of credibility.

The jury retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, said he was innocent, the ornaments having been given him by the prosecutor's wife, and that Gunnoo had got up the case because he had a grudge against him.

His Lordship said he concurred in the opinion of the jury, and he considered that the prisoner had added to his offence by suborning false evidence in the Court. He would be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Vittoo Gunnoo, a Hindoo, was charged with feloniously receiving four gold bangles and several other gold ornaments, belonging to Odeychund Koopchund, a gold smith and pearl dealer, knowing them to have been stolen. It appeared that the prosecutor employed a man named Pandoo to work at his house, fashioning gold bangles and burnishing other gold ornaments, and on the morning of the 9th of August, while he was absent at the temple, Pandoo absconded carrying with him four gold bangles, and other gold ornaments, weighing altogether 113 tolahs. The prosecutor at once placed the matter in the hands of the police, and a day or two afterwards the articles were found in the possession of the prisoner Pandoo's brother, and a working goldsmith, living in Hanooman Lane. Pandoo had not been found, although a warrant was issued, and a diligent search made for him. The prisoner's defence was that the ornaments were given him by Pandoo, and that he did not know they were stolen.

His Lordship summed up at considerable length, and before he had concluded the foreman of the jury interrupted him with the information that they had quite made up their minds the prisoner was guilty.

The prisoner persisted in his denial of any knowledge that the articles were stolen.

He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months.

The Court adjourned at a quarter past-five till this (Monday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 25th instant:—

Read letter from the Chief Engineer dated 15th November stating that a steam launch will be required in connection with the dredging operations and for visiting the quarries and kunker fields whence the dock works are supplied, and suggesting that Captain Palmer's survey launch be purchased. The price asked by that officer (subject to Government sanction) Rs. 9,240.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees approve of the purchase of a steam launch for the Engineering Department, Prince's Dock, and Government should be asked if they are prepared to sell the launch in question, and at what price, and they should be informed that the Trustees can build a new launch which would serve their purpose for about Rs. 6,000.

The purchase of the surveying instruments is sanctioned provided, Government are willing to sell them.

The whole to be a charge against the "Prince's Dock."

Read letter from the Chief Engineer dated 17th instant, suggesting that the Santa Cruz property be put in charge of the Traffic Manager in order that he may make what revenue he can out of it. He states that if it is considered necessary to mark off the boundaries with stones the cost will be Rs. 80.

RESOLUTION.—The land should be placed in charge of the Traffic Manager as suggested, and the erection of boundary stones at the Chief Engineer's estimates is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer dated 22nd instant pointing out that the periodical roughing of the steps of the Apollo Bunder will wear them away, and asking that the matter be allowed to stand over until the result of cleaning the steps, ordered to be done under the direction of the Master Attendant be seen.

RESOLUTION.—The Chief Engineer's suggestion is agreed to.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant dated 22nd instant reporting the discovery of a small patch of moorum 23 feet under low water spring tide, about 4 cables S. S. E. of the Dolphin Light, and intimating that he proposes after H. M.'s Raleigh which is at present berthed near the spot, shall have left, to examine and ascertain whether the moorum is a natural formation or otherwise.

RESOLUTION.—Further report from Master Attendant should be awaited.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager dated 11th October, forwarding a representation by the General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway Company to the effect that a weigh bridge is required at the fire wood sidings, Elphinstone Estate, and that the Trustees should provide one.

The Acting Traffic Manager considers that the weigh bridge should be provided by the Railway Company, as has been done at the Carnac Bunder troop siding.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee on the subject. Also letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, stating that the price of a weigh bridge which can be had from the G. I. P. R. Co. stores is Rs. 1,591.

RESOLUTION.—Consideration postponed until the new arrangements regarding sidings are agreed upon.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GOA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

GOA, 27TH Nov., 11-50 A.M.

Last night the Serapis arrived off Aguada Fort, where a Royal salute was fired by the Portuguese Government.

At eight o'clock this morning the Prince embarked on board the May Frere and arrived off the Governor's Palace which abuts on the estuary. The Governor General Tavares D'Almeida went in his State barge and received the Prince, who landed at the Pier under a Royal salute. A large crowd of Portuguese officials was in attendance and crowds of people thronged the windows of the houses overlooking the Pier. After being conducted to the Palace, where a short interview was held with the General, the Prince proceeded to Old Goa in a steam launch. He was enchanted with the lovely scenery in the estuary.

The Prince reached Old Goa at ten, and proceeded to inspect the old Cathedrals, the See of St. Peter's and the Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the silver sarcophagus of Saint Francis Xavier and other curious relics of the Portuguese power and religion.

The Prince was deeply interested in what has aptly been called the City of the Dead.

The Prince will start for Colombo at daybreak to-morrow, and the Viceroy will dine with the Prince this evening.

Goa is greatly excited about the visit.

[This telegram was published in our "Afternoon Edition" of Saturday.—ED. B. G.]

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH Nov.

The Maharajah of Cashmere arrived at Allahabad yesterday and proceeds to Benares to-night.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

General Sam Browne with the Stud of the Prince of Wales will arrive here to-morrow morning and encamp for a week or ten days.

This unforseen arrangement foreshadows larger changes in the programme of His Royal Highness than have yet been announced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT GOA.

GOA, 27TH Nov.

H. M.'s ships Serapis, Raleigh, Osborne and May Frere arrived here last evening and anchored off Aguada; the Forts immediately fired a Royal Salute which was responded to by the Raleigh.

The Governor of Goa with his Secretaries and Councillors visited the Prince of Wales on board the Serapis at 6-30 this morning.

The Prince of Wales came to Pangim in the May Frere at 9 o'clock and landed immediately in a State barge under a Royal salute. His Royal Highness was received at the Pier by the Governor of Goa and the civil and military officials. The Members of the Municipality, the Priests, the Infantry and Artillery paraded with their bands, great crowds of people being present. His Royal Highness was conducted to the Palace, thence he proceeded to Old Goa and inspected the Convent of Saint Francis, the Cathedral and other ruins and relics. The Prince returned to Aguada at 1 p. m.

The Governor of Goa dines with the Prince on board the Serapis to-night.

His Royal Highness will leave Goa for Beypore to-morrow morning.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM GOA.

GOA, 28TH Nov.

H. M.'s ships Serapis, Osborne, and Raleigh left at daybreak to-day under Royal salutes from the Forts.

THE RANGOON PLOT.

RANGOON, 27TH Nov.

After further examination of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the recent plot some have been discharged.

Upwards of twenty have been committed for trial, the evidence so far being considered sufficient.

The Police are searching for others who are implicated.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, 26TH Nov.

Detachments of the 6th, 10th, 28th, and 47th Regiments sailed for India yesterday. Detachments of the 57th and 80th will follow shortly.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The English Press is unanimous in approval of the purchase by Goverment of the Suez Canal shares. The purchase has caused much agitation in political and financial circles.

LONDON, 27TH Nov.

The purchase of Suez Canal shares by the British Government is made in perpetuity.

COUNT ARNIM.

A Berlin telegram states that it is proposed to prosecute Count Arnim for treason.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

The Austrian forces on the Turkish frontier have been reinforced.

The Prince of Montenegro has despatched Envoys to the Northern Powers to explain the difficulty of preserving neutrality.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

The detachment sent by the Khedive against the invasion of Egyptian territory by the King of Abyssinia in August last has been surprised and completely annihilated in Abyssinia.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 26TH Nov.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded........	7,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	18,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton..	49,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	535,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	236,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	62,125	do.

Surats during the week have been freely offered, some kind 1-16 lower.

LONDON, 26TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¾d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited business.

7lbs. Shirtings........................	6.9
8½lbs. do.	8
40s. Mule Twist	0-11½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.........	104

The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH Nov., 10-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Pera, from Australia, arrived.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE following "correction" of our special London telegram, published on Saturday, about the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares has been forwarded by the telegraph department:—Please read 400,000 not 300,000.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere, on his way to Calcutta, visits Muttra, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Gaya, and Baijnath, making a short stay at each place, and arrives in Calcutta about the 18th December.

THE Lahore paper states that an engagement took place recently between the Mania Kheyls of Teera and the Khyberees, in which twenty-five of the latter were killed. It is added that the Ameer of Cabul is still suffering from gout.

THE maximum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to Bombay by the Indo-European telegraph on the 27th Nov. 1875, was 16 hours 34 minutes, the minimum time 3 hours 30 minutes; and on the 28th November the maximum was 16 hours 22 minutes, and the minimum 1 hour 40 minutes.

THE so-called bonus retirement scheme for lieutenant-colonels of twenty-eight years' service and upwards will continue in force for the ensuing year, the *Pioneer* states. The same number of retirements will, it is said be sanctioned for each Presidency as were granted in the present year.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, was, a Rangoon paper states, to leave Rangoon during the week ending November 20th on a tour to Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, accompanied by Colonel Street, and will probably be away a month from Head Quarters.

THE preparations ordered by the Maharajah of Cashmere in honour of the Prince's visit to Jummoo appear to be assuming fabulous proportions. A well-informed Punjaub correspondent of the Allahabad paper talks of 50 lakhs to be laid out on entertainments that can only cover two days.

IN explanation of the resolution of the Government of India defining the extent to which public officers are permitted to connect themselves with the press, the Bengal Government has notified that an honorary magistrate is not an officer in the service of Government within the meaning of the resolution.

MAKING allowance for accidents, there is every probability of the Irrawaddy State Railway being open between Rangoon and Prome by November 1876. At least, the *Rangoon Gazette* says, the Railway Department are under promise to Government that at the date a through line will be working between those two places, whether the several stations on the line are completed by the time or not.

A MADRAS paper announces the death of Captain Desborough late on Tuesday evening. He was never able to rally after the operation performed on him in the previous week. He died in the General Hospital, Madras. Captain Desborough belonged to the 12th N. I., having been promoted to his Captaincy in 1869. His remains were interred on Wednesday evening with military honours in St. Mary's Cemetery.

THE order from the Supreme Government to hold a British and a Native Infantry Regiment in readiness to proceed from Madras to Penang *en route* to Perak to join the expedition against the Malayan Chiefs at the last named place, has been countermanded, the *Madras Athenæum* states. It has been decided at home that the major portion of the force on the British side shall be made up of Marines and Blue Jackets to be drawn from the British ships-of-war on the China Station.

THE new Governor of Madras is not a member of any order of knighthood. His father, grandfather, and great-great-grandfather were Knights of the Garter. The Knight Commandership of the Star of India having been offered to his present Senior Member of Council, the *Madras Mail* expects to see his Grace appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order at the investiture next month. His Grace was Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales from 1852 to 1859.

WEDNESDAY'S issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains—such is fame—a notice from the Port Commissioners to the effect that, unless the equestrian statue of the late Lord Mayo is removed from the jetties within two months from this date, it will be sold, under Section 69 of Act V. (B. C.) of 1870. We should like, says the *Englishman*, to see that statue brought to the hammer. Bought in, and erected by private enterprise, with a suitable inscription, it would form a fitting memorial of the present administration.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Robinson's Government last week sent an expression of regret to the Collectors of Malabar and Coimbatore and the Commissioner of the Neilgherries at the change which has deprived them of the honour of receiving the Prince; and has invited them to attend at Madras with a deputation, if they consider it necessary, of the leading inhabitants of their respective districts, to be presented to H. R. H. It is further suggested to the Commissioner of the Neilgherries that he should bring with him the album that it is intended to offer the Prince as a gift from Ooty.

THE screw steamer Socotra, which arrived in Madras roads on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from Calcutta and the northern ports, brought among other passengers H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, His Highness's eldest son, and Mr. Underwood, his Private Secretary. His Highness left the vessel about one o'clock and was received on the pier by an aide de-camp from Government House and Mr. Vencatasawmy Naidoo. His Highness next entered the new pier carriage and alighted at the end of the pier, where he got into the carriage which came from Government House, and under an escort of five of the Governor's Body Guard drove to his residence, Egmore.

THE *Madras Mail* learns that two of the most experienced Engineers of the South of India Railway, Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Smith, have been inspecting the works, in connection with the line between the Presidency and Cuddalore, and gone back with their report to Trichinopoly. It is likewise stated that the girders of the two bridges that have been built between Madras and St. Thomas' Mount on the line to Cuddalore are engaging attention; and that two experienced foremen, who are immediately expected from England, to take part in the operations of this Railway Company, will be required to minutely examine and to report upon them, before going on to the stations assigned to them.

ON Tuesday evening last at 7 o'clock at Lahore, the Bishop of Calcutta gave a most interesting and impressive address to a large native audience assembled at the Rang Mahal. The subject of the lecture was "*Decision.*" Though delivered in English, the address was listened to with rapt attention. There is no doubt, says the local paper, that want of firmness is a special characteristic of the ordinary native, and nothing can be more calculated to rouse him than a number of bright examples of men who, by their promtitude and decision, have achieved success. His Lordship fairly won the hearts of those who had to listen to so many bitter but salutary truths by quoting a couplet in Persian.

THE following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint-Commissioner on special duty at Ladak to the 31st October:—"A large caravan of traders has just left for Kulu. The merchants, late in the season as it is, have voluntarily chosen this route in order to get to the tea districts of Kangra by the shortest road, where they purpose making large investments in tea. As has been already mentioned, owing to recent disturbances on the Russian frontier, the "Almaty" trade route has been closed, and as long as it remains so the Yarkandees will be thrown for their supply of tea on the markets of India. About Rs. 8,000 worth of business has been transacted in Leh during the past week, chiefly in pashm and silk; trade, however, is by no means brisk. The traffic returns for the past week are as follows:—From India via Cashmere 40 horse loads, via Kulu 10. From Yarkand 45; local from Cashmere 65. From Changthan 36. To India via Kashmir 22, via Kulu 57; to Turkistan 35, to Changthan 21; local to Cashmere 27."

THE week ended the 20th of November has passed without any rain throughout Bengal; and prospects are in consequence worse in many districts. In the Burdwan and Presidency Division there is little to complain of, and where the harvest of the *aman* rice has commenced it promises well. In the greater part of the Rajshahai Division the estimate of the rice crop is from eight to twelve annas, and cholera is reported in many places. In Kuch Behar the winter rice crop will be short, but no serious results are anticipated. In parts of the Dhaka Division, owing to the early cessation of the rains, the rice crop will not be so heavy as was anticipated, but on the whole the prospects are good. Great want of rain and short crops are the complaints from Chittagong. The reports from Behar we extract in full elsewhere. In Orissa the prospects of the crops continue very good, but cholera has broken out generally throughout the division. In Chutia Nagpore, except a little damage by blight, the prospects are favourable.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that the Viceroy arrived at Neemuch at 5 P.M. on the 20th November with his party. He was accompanied by General Sir H. Daly, and by Major Martin, Political Agent Western Malwa. He was met outside Neemuch by the Agent,, Governor-General, Rajpootana, and by the Chiefs of Pertabgarh and Jhallawar. On entering cantonments he was met by Colonel J. C. Graves, C. B., Commanding at Neemuch, and by all the officers of the garrison. Lord Northbrook took up his quarters at the Lawrence Bungalow, and in the evening the whole party were entertained at the 3rd Cavalry mess by the officers of the garrison. Next morning His Excellency drove round the barracks with Colonel Graves, and left for Chittore, where he stayed a day to see the famous fort and the very remarkable specimens of Hindu architecture which it contains. The Viceroy was to reach Oodeypore on the 23rd, halting on the evening of the 22nd at Nimbahera, where the two brothers of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk had come to attend upon the Viceroy and entertain him.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Athenæum* from Bangalore:—The following is, I believe, a true, though rather an edifying as well as amusing story. A high official here had a favourite coachman who was suddenly taken ill a few days back. The doctor—I will not advertise the medico by giving his name—was sent for, and on arrival at once pronounced the patient to be suffering from cholera, and ordered him off to the cholera camp sharp. Early next morning the official already referred to humanely drove over to the camp, to make enquiries as to how his servant was getting on. The apothecary in charge greeted him.—" Well, Mr. ———, how is my coachman?" "He has gone, sir." "Gone, where?" "Yes, gone, sir." "Do you mean that he is dead." "No, sir, I discharged him this morning; the man was perfectly sober and there was no use keeping him longer here." The official, I need not say, departed a wiser and, it is to be hoped, a happier man. I wonder if this case has been telegraphed to Dr. Fayrer! Until recently, I can assure you it has been hard times for natives, for if one were seen to expectorate rather freely it was even betting he would be despatched forthwith to the cholera camp, to die of "funk" probably.

REGARDING to the plot to burn Rangoon, about which so many telegrams have for several days past been received, the *Rangoon Mail* of November 20 contains the first direct account yet received about the affair. It is as follows:—"A large number of arrests have been made by the Town Police with reference to an alleged conspiracy to upset British rule in Rangoon. There is no crime or folly which Burmese will not be mad enough to commit, providing they have some leader who promises largely. His promises may be made on the most shallow foundation, but so long as he utters his falsehoods with sufficient vehemence and energy, he will never want for followers in the large class of vagabonds and bad characters with which this town abounds. We believe the police intend to charge the men who have been arrested with the prosaic crime of attempting to commit dacoity and with preparation to commit mischief by fire for the burning of the well-to-do portions of the town, was, it is said, included in the programme of a change of dynasty. A remand has been granted the police until Monday next, and bail for the prisoners has been refused by the Town Magistrate. It is rumoured that some Burmese loogyees, whose partiality to British rule was thought to be undoubted, are mixed up in the conspiracy. Next week we shall probably be in a position to see what evidence the police have got to bring forward."

IT would be taking no mean measure of the regret felt for the loss of Mr. Cecil Stephenson, who died at sea, whilst on his way home, says the *Pioneer*, to say that there is hardly a man of the multitude of men serving the East India Railway Company in this country that does not share it. But he had a host of appreciative friends outside the railway circle, and his loss concerns everyone who can feel for the too early ending of a good and useful life. Cecil Stephenson began his career as a sailor, and something of a sailor's air he always retained. A brother of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, he gravitated towards railway work by a sort of natural affinity, and for twenty years, in various posts of trust, he has served the Company, the virtual autocrat of whose vast affairs in India he died. He died too of ailments induced by hard work. Bluff in speech and manner, we have hinted, Mr. Stephenson was, and he was apt to import something of this natural *brusquerie* into his official relations and so incur disparagement. But his convictions were apt to be aggressive from their very thoroughness. A master of his work he was intolerant of contradiction or opposition. He had a constitutional aversion to the dogmatism of the Secretariat, and would do battle for his beliefs no matter against whom. Great alike as were his responsibilities and his powers, he never shirked the one, nor exercised the other, save in what he thought the best interests of his masters, and with a generous consideration for the interests of all beneath him. A classic and a mathematician, he cared for music and knew good wine and liked a good horse; whilst his blunt ways and words belied a warm heart and a womanly tenderness towards sorrow or misfortune.

WE believe, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, that a marriage is arranged to take place a few months hence between Prince Hassan, son of Sultan Sulliman, the late Panthay King of Yunan, and Ronuck Zemanee, daughter of Prince Jewan Bakuht, son of the late Shah Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi, and the last of the Great Moguls, at present a State prisoner at Rangoon. A handsome dower will be bestowed upon the bride, and a suitable house provided as a residence by Government. The match appears to be in every respect an eligible one, and obviates the necessity of the Delhi family at Rangoon, having to seek for an alliance among the Mahomedan Princes of India; and has the additional advantage of not involving the separation of the young lady from her parents, as it is unlikely that Prince Hassan will remove, for some time at all events, from Rangoon. Prince Hassan, it will be remembered, went from Talifoo, the capital of Yunan, to England, some time after Major Sladen's expedition to Yunan. We believe that the object of Prince Hassan's journey to England was to seek assistance in the struggle in which the Panthays, or Mahomedans of that country, were then involved with the Chinese Government, to maintain their independence. Prince Hassan while in England was received, but not in an official capacity, by the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Stanley and other distinguished personages. Of course, the Prince's journey was fruitless of result, so far as obtaining any material aid was concerned, and he returned to Rangoon a little time after the fall of Talifoo, the death of his father Sulliman, Sultan of Yunan and the massacre of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the City by the Chinese troops. To proceed would have been futile, and Prince Hassan has since lived in Rangoon in retirement. A large number of his Panthay countrymen from Talifoo, Momein, and other large towns in Yunan, who were so fortunate as to escape the general slaughter of their countrymen, are settling down in Rangoon and its neighbourhood, as all hope of a revival of a Mahomedan Kingdom in Yunan appears to be at an end, and the Panthay refugees may be expected to settle in large numbers in British Burma, where, no doubt, they will form an orderly, industrious community, and, as a matter of course, will ever regard Prince Hassan as their Chief.

BOMBAY.

THEFT FROM AN HOSPITAL.—Saker Saber was sent to jail for six weeks on Saturday last by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having stolen a pocket handkerchief and a Rs. 10 currency note from one of the inmates of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE POLICE COURTS.—The last few days these courts have been devoted almost entirely to petty cases of no interest to the general public. Whether it is the thieves or the police who are taking a hard earned rest after the pressure of work they both enjoyed during the Prince's visit, we cannot say.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—Captain Mackay, of the 2nd Queen's has reported to the police, that on Saturday he gave a box containing some plate value Rs.1 000 to a coolie to be conveyed to the Boree Bunder station and has not since seen or heard of either the coolie or the plate with which he was entrusted.

A COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, a buggywalla attended before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and charged Rustomjee Framjee with refusing to pay his legal fare and also with having assaulted him. The case having been called on, the plaintiff was unable to substantiate the charge, and his Worship thereupon fined him Rs. 30 for "bringing an unfounded charge."

AN OMISSION.—A correspondent "Enquiry" writes as follows:—The *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of the 27th instant, records that on Wednesday the 24th November 'at the Dockyard His Royal Highness was met by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India.' When did Lord Napier arrive in Bombay, and has anyone seen him here except the Prince?" The word "Naval" is omitted here before the word "Forces," but otherwise there is no mistake, for Lord Napier's title is Commander-in-Chief in India.

AUDITORS.—A change has been made in the choice of auditors for the Municipal accounts, a correspondent points out, and he asks what reasons besides those prompted by friendship can have induced the selection of Mr. Nanabhoy R. Rannia as one of the auditors, who owns a printing press but who can have had no experience as an accountant. The natives, however, can manage these sort of appointments themselves and are ready to serve a friend who has to perform duties which the aforesaid friends probably consider to be not very important.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PARSEE IN ENGLAND.—The *Home News* of the 5th inst. has the following:—"On November 1, a gentleman attempted to commit suicide in a cafe in Castle-street, Holborn. He was discovered in the lavatory in a pool of blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Assistance was immediately procured and he was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was then alive, but very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. A sum of £49 in notes and gold was found in his possession and an envelope which bore the address, Framjee Vicosjee, Esq., National Bank of India, King William-street, London." The young man referred to is Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicosjee, Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and an advocate of the Bombay High Court, who went to England to sue his father Rustomjee Pestonjee Vicosjee, who resides somewhere in England, for having married in England a second wife during the life-time of the first; and to have the second marriage declared null and void. Later advices from England state that Mr. Framjee was of unsound mind some days before he made the attempt upon his life; and that he was improving under medical treatment.

THE REV. MR. HINKSON.—We think it would have been more becoming in Mr. Hinkson to have publicly professed his regret that he should have even seemed to be resisting public officers engaged in the performance of their duty, who would have been unfaithful to their charge if they had allowed him to proceed, and if he had tendered an apology to the official whom he had addressed in such insulting language. His view of what is due to "his position and his sacred calling" certainly differs from ours.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Owing to a serious interruption in the Red Sea Telegraph Cable, in the neighbourhood of Suez, a requisition has been made by the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the services of two of the smartest signallers of the Government Telegraph here, to assist in working the line running through Teheran; the Indo-European Department is inefficiently manned just now, hence the necessity for sending for signallers from the Government line. Accordingly the steamer which left Kurrachee for the Gulf on Tuesday last took up Messrs. Barton and C. F. White, signallers belonging to the Government Telegraph Department here.—*Sindian.*

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLARD COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT a Concert of sacred music comprising selections from the Oratorios of the Messiah, the Creation, Elijah, and Naaman, and from Rossini's Stabat Mater for the first part, and selections of the usual order for the second part, will be given by the members of the Carandini Company. His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention to be present, and with this attraction to the fashionable world, added to the high character of the musical selections, a crowded room may be expected this evening. Mr. Locke Gray will perform selections on the organ. The Concert will commence at 9 o'clock.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, Captain W. B. Anderson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J F Muir
Mr Harry Mcleod.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R Branson, child and infant
Mr and Mrs R V Morgan
Mr G B Petter
Lieut-Col A F Williams
Mr W J Roberts
Mr Lennox
Col C L Brown
Mr A Parker

FOR VENICE.

Col and Mrs Farrington, child and infant
Mr and Mrs Lawrence and 2 children
Mr J W Watson
Mr C Krichauff
Mrs Cookson and infant
Mr C L Weber.

FOR ADEN.

Capt E Wighton, R A,
Mrs Wighton
Capt Morgan.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	54,284	15	8
Members of the "Lodge Emulation" ...	220	0	0
Mr Jewanram J., Head Cashier and Pay Master B B and C I Railway ...	35	0	0
Mr J Lamb ...	10	0	0
Dr J Davis ...	30	0	0
Lieut Col B Hill ...	10	0	0
Part of Earnings at Sundry Ladies' stalls at the Fancy Bazaar (2nd instalment) ...	2,576	10	0
Total...	57,166	9	8

ARMY FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged ...	5,213	2	8

Officer Commanding "D" Bat. 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, Kurrachee.

Major Staveley...	10	0	0
Br J Whifchoon	1	0	0
Br Boorman	0	8	0
Br Whent	0	8	0
Gr Squirrell	0	4	0
Gr Harris	0	4	0
Dr Spinks	0	4	0
Dr Fielder	0	4	0
Dr Kairn	0	4	0
Dr Hadfield	0	4	0
Dr Bird ...	0	4	0
Dr Martin	0	4	0
Corpl Dirles	0	8	0
Corpl Wm Calvert	0	8	0
Corpl J Logan	0	8	0
Gr R Wild	0	4	0
Gr J Lignorn	0	4	0
Br H Bealls	0	8	0
Dr H Daws	0	4	0
Gr Paton	0	8	0
Gr Bass ...	0	4	0
Gr Bieforth	0	4	0
Gr Carr ...	0	4	0
Br M Murphy	0	8	0
Gr Farrell	0	4	0
Gr Brein...	0	4	0
Gr Gazley	0	4	0
Sergt Allin	1	0	0
Sergt Mayers	0	4	0
W Benson	2	0	0
P Murphy	0	4	0
Sergt Harpin	0	4	0
Br W Bloss	0	4	0
Sergt T Mainon	1	0	0
Sergt Major Franklin...	1	0	0
Qr Mr Sergt Cazen	1	0	0
Sergt H O'Leary	2	0	0
Major Staveley...	1	12	0
Total... ...	5,243	2	8

H. MAXWELL, Honorary Secretary,
E. G. H. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th November.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

THE Administration Report of the Cotton Department was issued on Saturday last; accompanying the Report is the following resolution of the Bombay Government thereon:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1875.

Letter from the Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, No. 277, dated 4th October 1875—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the Cotton Department for 1874-75.

RESOLUTION.—This report has been carefully prepared and is interesting and valuable.

2. The total area cultivated with cotton during the year under report in the provinces to which this report applies is estimated at 4,206,267 acres, and the yield at 1,948,293 cwts. of clean cotton. As compared with the average of the preceding 4 years, these figures give an increase in cultivation of 396,559 acres and of 67,661 cwts. in yield, but the cultivation has decreased by 36,554 acres and the yield by 97,081 cwts. as compared with 1873-74.

3. The decrease of cultivation has taken place in Native States to the extent of 87,655 acres, and this appears to have been due almost entirely to a bad season in the province of Cutch, where the decrease was 79,000 acres. In British Territory there was an increase of 61,135 acres in the Southern Division and Sind against a decrease of 10,034 acres in the Northern Division, due to a bad season in Khandesh.

4. The cultivation of exotic cotton has everywhere diminished, to the extent of 83,000 acres. The greater portion of this decrease has occurred in the Southern Mahratta Country, where chiefly exotic cotton is grown, and it is attributed to the very bad reputation the Dharwar Saw-ginned American cotton is getting from deterioration of seed and the injury done to the staple by saw-gins out of repair. This subject has already been specially reported to and considered by Government. It may be noticed here that according to the returns almost all exotic cotton is grown in Khandesh or the Southern Mahratta Country, there being 600,000 acres of exotic in the former and 300,000 acres in the latter province. The Khandesh Hinganghat, however, though exotic to the province, is not exotic to India, while the Dharwar American is really exotic.

5. The season was not generally favourable to cotton cultivation, the crop having suffered from floods in Sind, from excessive rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, and from want of rain in Khandesh. The general estimated yield, however, diminished little, being 52 lbs. of clean cotton per acre against 54 lbs. in 1873-74. The crop, especially in Khandesh and Broach, was of good quality, and adulteration is said to have been much less than in previous years.

6. The total quantity of cotton received in Bombay was 1,315,924 bales, or 59,417 bales more than in the previous year, and the increase would have been considerably greater, had it not been for the lateness of the Southern Mahratta Country crop. Of the quantity received in Bombay 1,264,529 bales were exported, leaving 51,395 bales for local consumption. Mr. Turner estimates that the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills really used about 100,000 bales, the difference being drawn from last year's stock.

7. The export trade of the Presidency increased considerably:—

	Bales.	Value. Rs.
1872-73 ...	971,551	11,18,86,116
1873-74 ...	1,226,533	12,32,74,233
1874-75		
To United Kingdom	879,650	
To other Countries	449,219	
	1,328,869	13,15,18,294

8. Of the exports to places other than the United Kingdom, France took 192,000 bales, Trieste 1,04,000, Italy 33,000, and Russia 49,000. Average rates of freight fell from £2-11-7 per ton in 1873-74 to £2-4-4.

9. The number of Spinning and Weaving factories in the Presidency increased during the year from 22 to 40, and there are now 886,098 spindles, and 8,537 looms.

10. The use of English machinery for cleaning cotton is extending, the number of steam gins having risen from 2,286 to 2,379 in British districts. The increase has occurred in the Broach Collectorate. The number of steam gins in Native States is not accurately known, but is said to be increasing.

11. The practice of full pressing up-country is extending, the number of bales full-pressed in Bombay having fallen from 719,884 in 1873-74 to 707,205. In consequence, the number of half-presses has diminished from 222 to 198, and 4 full-presses have been closed in Bombay. The total number of full-presses now in British territory is 141 against 142 in 1873-74, but there are also a good many presses in Native States.

12. Some interesting experiments on cotton cultivation were carried on at the Sind Model Farm. The very large yield of 473 lbs. of clean indigenous cotton was obtained from fields deep ploughed, watered and manured. It is reported that experiments have proved that American cotton can be successfully cultivated in Sind, but that at present there is no market for it. In Khandesh, Dharwar American cotton is becoming very popular among the cultivators, about 45,000 acres of land having been planted with this variety. It is believed that it will to a great extent displace Hinganghat cotton in Khandesh, as it is more productive and does not require to be picked at the time when the staple grain crop, jowari, is being harvested. At present, however, its price in Bombay is somewhat lower than that of Khandesh Hinganghat, owing, it is said, to deficiency in length of staple and to its containing much crushed seed. These defects are attributed to the manner in which the cotton was cleaned, and if so, they will doubtless be remedied.

13. Mr. Wilkinson directs attention to the deterioration of seed in Khandesh and recommends that depôts for the storage and sale of selected seed should be established by Government. The objections to this proposal are obvious, but it is of so much importance that ryots should be able to procure good seed, that Government will further consider the suggestion, though without pledging themselves to approve it. Mr. Wilkinson should submit, through the Collector, details of the scheme he would recommend.

14. The working of the Cotton Frauds Act in the year under report appears to have been satisfactory. There were altogether 59 prosecutions under the Act, in 46 of which convictions were obtained. Mr. Turner's observations on this subject need not be noticed here, as the whole question relating to this Act is now under the consideration of Government; it may, however, be observed that Mr. Turner shows that in Native States measures for the protection of the cotton trade from fraud and adulteration are by no means unknown or inoperative.

15. The subject of Mr. Turner's 52nd para—the Broach practice of the traders combining to levy a tax on cotton transactions for certain religious or charitable objects, which Mr. Turner thinks should be put down by authority—has already been considered, and Government have been advised that the engagement entered into by the dealers could not be enforced by law, but that there is no law which prevents their entering into it and that the only effectual remedy against such a combination is for those who object to it to combine against it. With this view Government entirely concur.

16. In his 24th and 25th paras. Mr. Turner comments on some of the discrepancies contained in various statements accompanying his report. These discrepancies are very serious.

17. The statement at para. 12 gives the estimated average yield per acre for each district. This estimate varies from lbs. 8·74 per acre in Akalkot to lbs. 287·19 in Hyderabad. Irrigation is probably the reason of a very large average yield in Sind, but the difference is incredible, especially as the yield in Kurrachee is put down at lbs. 40·83. Again, the average yield in Broach is put down at lbs. 60; in Baroda, a neighbouring and similar district, at lbs. 128. The Dharwar average yield is said to be less than 2-3rds that of Khandesh, and there are numerous similar discrepancies.

18. The total estimated crop of the Provinces reported on is given at 1,950,000 cwts. But not less than 4,451,000 cwts. were actually exported, and as it is stated (para. 24) that only one-fourth the cotton exported was produced beyond the limits of the Presidency, and as a good deal of cotton is everywhere consumed locally, it is perfectly clear that the estimates of average produce are much more than 40 per cent. too low.

19. Again, the estimated value of the season's crop of the Presidency is stated at £5,131,000. But the declared value of cotton exported alone (Statement C) is £13,151,000; deducting one-fourth for the value of cotton produced outside the Presidency, the value of the exported cotton alone of this Presidency is nearly £10,000,000, and to this sum must be added the value of the local consumption, 350,000 cwt. in Bombay alone.

20. Statement F again shows the average prices for the last three years of different varieties of cotton in Bombay and in Liverpool. According to this statement the average price of each variety has almost uniformly for the last 3 years been lower in Liverpool than in Bombay. Government are aware that the margin of profit on the export trade is now very small, but it is impossible to believe that this trade has gone on steadily and largely increasing for the past 3 years in the face of an enormous annual loss.

21. Government are fully aware of the great difficulty of framing estimates at all trustworthy of the yield of crops or even, except in British territory, of areas cultivated; and of obtaining approximately accurate results from such materials as are at Mr. Turner's disposal. But every effort must be made to improve the accuracy of the returns. The various inspectors should be required to notice and explain in detail all striking discrepancies in the returns they submit; and the Collectors should call for further information on any points which may appear to them doubtful. Great care should be taken in framing estimates of cultivation (where, as in Native States actual returns are not procurable), of yield, of values, &c., which the chief inspector in submitting his report should be very careful to notice, and as far as possible to elucidate all discrepancies and apparent errors.

22. The administration of the Department during the year appears to have been satisfactory and the different officers to have performed their duties well and carefully.

23. Copies of this report should now be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India with reference to their Resolution of 12th July last, and copies may also be sent to the Chamber of Commerce and placed on the Editor's table.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT OF THE THIRD QUARTTR.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 18th November 1875.

To THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third Quarterly Report for 1875.

The mortality, which rose to 32·95 per 1,000 in the first three months of the year, fell to 30·6 in the second quarter, and again still further declined in this quarter to 27·12. This decrease in the general death-rate is the more remarkable considering that cholera, although it did not appear in a virulently epidemic form, was still prevalent, and that a comparatively large number of deaths were due to it.

4,369 deaths were registered, against 4,843 in the preceding quarter; of these 2,296 were of males and 2,073 of females. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 110.7 to 100.

The decrease in the number of deaths under the head of fever is very gratifying; 932 deaths—421 less than the mean of five years—were attributed to fevers, of which 7 were referred to enteric fever, 10 to simple continued, 29 to ague, and 936 to remittent fever.

The deaths from small-pox were less than the mean of the past five years by 32; 41 deaths were referred to this disease, against 93 in the last quarter.

501 deaths were due to cholera. As I have already reported on the measures taken to avert the disease and check its progress, it is not again necessary to allude to them.

37 deaths for measles were registered, against 457 in the preceding quarter. This Zymotic reached its maximum of intensity in the first quarter; since April last the deaths from it have been steadily decreasing.

To diseases of the nervous class 484 deaths were attributed; and to the phthisis 601. Diseases of the respiratory organs carried off 449 persons; under this class are included 220 deaths from bronchitis and 204 from pneumonia. As would be expected, there has been an increase in the number of deaths registered from diarrhœa, although it has not been either marked or great. 282 deaths were referred to diarrhœa. Dysentery carried off 288 persons.

Of the 4,369 deaths, 1,871 were of children under 5 years of age:—

Under 1 year	1,304
2 years	295
3 "	142
4 "	75
5 "	55

65 persons lost their lives by accidents, and 10 through poison; of the deaths from poisoning, 6 were suicidal, and 1 accidental. To snake-bite 3 deaths were due. 13 persons were drowned accidentally, and 12 committed suicide by drowning.

The most unhealthy week was that ending the 3rd August, when the mortality rose to 31·14 per 1,000, the average temperature of the air being 91·0; and the healthiest that ending the 31st August, the mortality fell to 21·70 per 1,000, the average temperature of the air being 80 1.

The mean temperature during the quarter was 80·6.

As regards the place of those who died, 2,810 were born in Bombay, 1 839 elsewhere, and in 23 cases the place of birth was unknown.

3,272 bodies were buried.

1,155 burnt.

245 sent to the Towers of Silence.

3,408 living and 303 still-born births were registered. Of the children born living, 1,766 were males and 1,642 females.

The table below gives the work done by the vaccination branch during the quarter. I have nothing to add to it—

Successful..........................	1,834
Doubtful	189
Failed	58
Total...	2,081

T. S. WEIR, *Health Officer.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PENANG EXPEDITION.

[*From "Pioneer's" Special Correspondent.*]

FORT WILLIAM, 23rd November.

ON Saturday, the 20th instant, the head-quarters and two companies (B. and C.) of the Buffs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, embarked at 3. P. M on board the S. S. Arabia. The officers who accompanied them were Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Captain Graham, Lieutenants Ommanney and Martin, Sub-Lieutenants Ventris and Holme, Lieutenant and Adjutant Colvill, Surgeon-Major Davy attached: total strength, 8 officers, 202 non-commissioned officers and men. The remaining companies for active service (E, F, D, H,) embark to-morrow (24th) on board S. S. Abyssinia and transport Czarewitch, under the command of Major Morley. The officers accompanying Major Morley are Captain Ker, Lieuts. Leslie, Howarth, Howey, Armstrong, and Kekewich; sub-Lieutenants Hind, Ferguson, Ozzard and Chippindall, Paymaster Bailey, Quarter-Master Colley, Surgeon-Major Collis, and Surgeons Townsend and Gormley: total, 16 officers, and 398 non-commissioned officers and men. Five officers and 68 non-commissioned officers and men of the 3-5th R. A. also embark on Czarewitch on 24th.

The 1st Regiment of Goorkas, who are to take part in the expedition, arrived here on Saturday, the 20th, and went into camp outside the St. George's gate of the Fort. They are a strong, serviceable looking body of men, likely to be of use. Since their arrival their time has been principally occupied in putting an edge on their *kookeries*. It is probable that they will follow in the Ethiopia on Friday or Saturday next. On Monday morning (22nd) three companies of the 40th marched into the Fort to relieve the Buffs from duty there. The remainder of the regiment follows on the departure of the other four service companies of the Buffs. On the arrival of the 12th, at the conclusion of the Camp of Exercise, they will return to Dum-Dum. The married families of the Buffs left for Cawnpore last night. The depot will most likely soon follow. The artillery force with the expedition takes four 7-pounder steel guns of 150 lbs. weight, and two 5½-inch mortars, with a supply of Hale's rockets. The battery has been arranged for transport by coolies. Each officer is allowed one personal servant, and five maunds of baggage as far as the landing place. After that 40lbs. only. Each man has been supplied with a waterproof sheet and pair of leggings. The General (Ross) has allowed officers to wear Glengarry forage caps during the expedition. They also wear sergeants' swords, and everything has been done to make them as much like the men, and as little conspicuous, as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

IT is a common cry with people under censure that they are being "abused," and nothing is more common than the statement that public officers are "abused" by the newspapers when they are only doing their duty. We come in occasionally for this denunciation, and "J. N. M." makes a special charge against us, of "abusing" Mr. Hogg, and that gentleman himself has on some occasions made the same charge against us. We simply deny the charge, and according to promise we proceed to show "J. N. M.," and others who think with him, that we are not amenable to the charge. We do not deny that we condemn and denounce much that Mr. Hogg does; but we do not abuse him. The correspondent referred to writes with a fair knowledge of English, but he evidently does not thoroughly understand all the terms he uses, and we give him a few illustrations of the word "abuse." The writer says that the Chairman is "the best abused man in the whole metropolis of British India, and has to thank the *I. D. N.* for it." We, on the contrary, say, that we have not abused him, but that it is he who has abused his position, and it is we who have denounced him for it. To understand the case, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the meaning of the word "abuse." Its etymology reveals it, namely, the employment of any object, instrument or means, otherwise than for their proper and legitimate use. Thus, to give an illustration which the simplest may understand, it is an abuse of a knitting needle to poke a fire with it. It is an abuse of skullcaps to "use" them, as is said to be the case in Calcutta, to strain coffee or soup. When, in like manner, a Chairman, or a Lieutenant-Governor uses his skull as domestics do skullcaps, for other than proper purposes, he "abuses" his position. To get at the root of the matter let us give further illustrations. The Chairman is vested with powers which he can only legitimately and properly use to a certain extent and in a certain way, and when he departs from well understood limits he "abuses" his power and position, and we denounce him for it, but we do not "abuse" him; and we are prepared to justify the denunciations by facts which cannot be refuted. We do not always give denunciations the form of compliments, for they are intended to correct wrong-doing. It is easy to understand that strong rebukes may be very offensive, especially to vain and self-willed men, but they are not necessarily abuse; and we will show what we mean by facts. We have no desire to shrink from any expressions we employ when we know that they are applicable, and have no occasion to explain them away. We have said that Mr. Hogg is morally and intellectually unfit for his office, and this is called "abuse." Neither Mr. Hogg nor his friends probably regard the statement as a compliment, and they say we "abuse" him. We deny the abuse and prove the statement. Now, whether from natural constitution or as the result of training under despotism, or from whatever cause, Mr. Hogg has often, in our opinion, shown his moral and mental unfitness for his position. It is offensive to say this; but it is not "abuse." It is a thing that ought not only to be said, but to be recognised and acted upon. Here is the proof. In the late scandals as to contracts, &c., in the Municipal Office, it is notorious that Mr. Hogg could not be brought to see that any very serious offence had been committed. He was not only prepared to overlook all the offences that had been committed by his subordinates, but he actually did condone an offence by him which the law regards as a most serious one. And further, he concealed both the offence and his condonation of it, until it was made public through the press. Again, not only was he willing, but even anxious to continue the old state of things after the discovery was made and the exposure complete. Further still, in his utter want of moral perception, he brought forward a candidate, of whom he declared he knew nothing, and sought to thrust him upon the public in the face of exposures that proved fatal to the nomination. Are not these facts? It is the relation of them that is offensive but it is not "abuse." The abuse was on the part of Mr. Hogg and his satellites, who, vested with certain powers to be exercised for the good of the rate-payers and in their interests alone, sought to misuse those powers against those interests, and against the moral obligations of their position. We have no desire to carry these proofs to an undue length: but when we are charged with abusing our position, it is needful to give practical refutation. We might, perhaps not unjustifiably, have refused the insertion of the grossly false letter of "J. N. M.," but to have refused to let him or others give what they may think to be a defence of Mr. Hogg, simply because we had the power to refuse him, would have been to prove ourselves to be as bad as represented, and only to follow the evil examples which we denounce. Then as to the great mental capacity of the Chairman of which we hear so much. It is common to hear high sounding praises of the series of "able men who have held the office of Chairman," and of the wonderful works that they have performed. In point of fact there has only been one Chairman, who can be said to have the least claim to have held the post with ability or credit, and that is Mr. Schalch. Of the other officers who have held the post temporarily, it can only be said that both were little more than warming pans, one being a gentleman and neither showed any special ability in the position. As to Mr. Hogg's great ability we have never been believers in it, and have a simple challenge to give to those who do; and we ask them to point out any work of importance that he has initiated, any brilliant conception to which he can lay claim, or in fact anything that stamps him as possessing faculties for the position that he occupies. If there be many evidences, there can surely be no difficulty in pointing these out. It is not "abuse" of the Chairman to state things which we believe to be literally true; and we shall continue to believe them until we see a distinct refutation by others or a practical one by the Chairman himself. Of this there is not much fear, and still less hope. We have frequently expressed doubts as to his mental capacity for his position. It is very unpleasant to have this said, and indeed it is very painful to have to say it; but it is not "abuse," for it is literally true. Otherwise it is inconceivable that a man should have held the office of a Chairman in a deliberative assembly for nine or ten years, and at the end of that time be utterly ignorant of the commonest rules of debate and of business relating to public meetings. We offered only a few weeks ago, a prize of Rs. 100 if he could pass a decent examination on the duties of Chairmanship; and we have no objection even now to repeat the offer and double the prize. The exhibitions that Mr. Hogg makes of himself in this respect are simply painful. It is no "abuse" of him to state this fact. He actually at one time, not very very long ago proposed to tax one side of a street at one rate and the other at a higher one. He considers that because a bye-law leaves with him the decision of points of order, it empowers him to set aside all the laws of debate. As a case in point, he would not at a recent meeting allow Dr. Waller to speak, ruling that he was out of order, when that gentleman was perfectly right as we showed. At a subsequent meeting he called upon Dr. Waller to proceed with his motion, which was no more in order then than before. He accepts as amendments, propositions that are not cognate to the original motion, and simply muddles himself by vetoing everything that does not accord with his own will. We denounce these things—but where is the "abuse?" It is our special province to point out these shortcomings, and however unpleasant the duty, we do it. But where is the "abuse"? It is a legitimate function of our office to do so, and it is not our fault if official stupidity requires plain speaking before it can comprehend plain facts. We have said again, that Mr. Hogg has qualities that fit him to make a splendid executive officer; but as an administrator he has no more qualification than has the Pope for the Grand Mastership of Freemasonry. It may be his misfortune, and not his fault that it is so: but looking at the subject from the public point of view, we cannot honestly do otherwise than condemn every violation of principle that is carried out at the cost of the unoffending and suffering public. And whether the offender be a Chairman of Justice or a Governor of a Province, we cannot honestly discharge a duty to the public without denouncing wrongs when we see them, and exposing to the best of our ability the shams and pretensions under which the public are condemned to suffer, as a great poet says, "where big man batten long, and cursing, thrive."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

As an instance of the care and forethought that has been exercised in order to make the visit of the Prince of Wales to India safe, and to provide for every possible contingency that might arise, the horses which have been taken out for the Prince's use have undergone a special training. It was suggested that these high-spirited animals might be found useless if met by elephants, camels, and other strange-looking beasts; in fact, much danger would be attended the riding of a spirited charger, who for the first time encountered an elephant, or a troop of elephants; their size and strange appearance, together with their noise and the strong smell, would be sufficient to terrify the most tame and quiet horse in the world.

It was therefore arranged with Mr. Bartlett to have the three splendid horses selected from the Prince's stud—one well known as Coomassie, the other two named Dashwood and Cockney respectively—taken to the Zoological Gardens, and then by carefully and gently introducing them into the presence of the various animals, they would by these means become accustomed to them, and the danger of a sudden fright to a great extent be overcome. Under the guidance of Mr. Bartlett these arrangements were in every way most successfully carried out, to the entire satisfaction of General Probyn and Col. Kingscote, the comptroller of the Prince of Wales's stables. We copy the following sketch of the mode of proceeding adopted from *Land and Water*. It shows that horses of high courage, under proper treatment, exhibit a wonderful amount of intelligence, and soon become accustomed to the sight and behaviour of the wildest and most terrible of brutes.—

The first object is to avoid anything like a sudden fright, and to have sufficient time and space at command to enable those engaged in such an undertaking to run no risk of failure. It therefore required many days to practise their introduction to the various wild animals they are hereafter likely to meet in the jungle. It was only in the morning, and before visitors were admitted, that these experiments could be carried out. It was decided that each horse should be mounted by an experienced and good rider. Mr. Prince, the stud-groom to His Royal Highness, and two grooms selected for the purpose, arrived at the appointed time, and, instead of entering the Gardens at once, were slowly ridden up to the park fence, on the road known as the outer circle, and from this position they could clearly see the large male African elephant walking about in his paddock; in this way they felt somewhat safe, as they had the open road before them, and the elephant was behind the fence. As soon as the horses had recovered their surprise at the sight of this animal they were ridden into the Gardens, and brought near enough to the elephant to make a close inspection of his general appearance. They were a little nervous at first, more especially when the great brute set up his large ears, and made an attempt to rush towards the horses, and utter his shrill note of alarm; they, however, soon began to acquire confidence, and ceased to start or jump from him, and after a day or two, would allow him, when let out with them, to come close enough to touch the end of his trunk.

The next thing was to introduce to their notice the large male Indian rhinoceros. However quiet the horses were inclined to be, this savage monster was extremely angry at the sight of the men on horseback in so close proximity to his abode, and he rushed and snorted about in and around his paddock in a frightful state of excitement, and, had it been in his power to get at them, he would doubtless have made short work with his new acquaintances. Notwithstanding his fury, Coomassie behaved in the most cool and composed manner. It was most delightful to witness the watchful and intelligent gaze with which his beautiful animal kept his eyes upon the frantic and enraged rhinoceros, without exhibiting any particular fear or alarm; and no doubt this coolness on his part assisted greatly to quiet his two companions, Cockney and Dashwood. It soon became evident that the task would be safely and perfectly accomplished.

The camels were soon afterwards tried, and these appeared likely, at first, to afford rather more trouble than the elephant and rhinoceros. Their long, shaggy hair, the strange humps, and queer heads and necks, seemed to puzzle the horses considerably; but, after a while, they allowed them to come near enough to smell them, and gradually acquire more confidence until they would stand side by side and pass round or between them, touching them with their noses, and becoming quite familiar.

It may appear singular, but the horse Coomassie appeared to have a wish to examine and re-visit all the animals in the Gardens; he required no urging to bring him face to face with the lions and tigers, notwithstanding the excitement into which the sight of the horse caused these animals to fly, but Coomassie looked at them with a most inquiring eye, not appearing in the slightest degree alarmed. This then ended the training of three of the finest of the Prince's horses, and it is to be hoped they will, when the time comes, do credit to their teachers, and render the service for which they are engaged, and that we may once more behold them, with their Royal master, none the worse for their visit to India.

A POPOFFKA AT SEA.

(*Times.*)

THE following letter from Mr. E. J. Reed describes the Popoffka ironclad at sea:—

"On the Black Sea, Oct. 13.

"In the hope that a few further vacation notes on what one is seeing in this part of the world may not at this season be unacceptable, I now proceed to avail myself of the extreme steadiness at sea of the circular iron clad Novgorod by recording such observations as our present passage from Sebastopol to Theodosia suggests. But I must first mention a brief visit made to the ancient city of Khersonesus yesterday before embarking on this most notable vessel, the first of those Popoffka of which, I venture to predict, the world will see many before the use of armour at sea is abandoned. Rear-Admiral Popondopolo, the Superintendent of the port of Sebastopol, was so courteous as to propose that he should take me to Khersonesus on his steam launch, starting in advance of the Novgorod, so that we might have time to see the principal points of interest there before the hour appointed for the ironclad passing the place. I need not say how gladly I availed myself of so favourable an opportunity for visiting what may, with sufficient reason, be designated the most memorable spot in Russia; for here it was that, in the 10th century, Wladimir, and, in his person, the great Empire of Russia, were baptized into the Christian faith. When we consider that Christianity has only existed for a period of which less than 30 lives of the allotted length of man's would embrace, and remember that it has already covered nearly the whole of Europe, the greater part of the American continent, the principal lands of the Southern seas, and much even of Asia and Africa, we must not complain of its rate of progress; but, at the same time, if we compare the number of Christian populations so-called with the aggregate peoples of other faiths, we shall feel how great are the difficulties still to be overcome, and shall see cause to look back with grateful interest to that event which, eight centuries ago, added Russia to the number of the Christian nations, and caused the plains of this vast empire to sparkle now with golden spires and domes as emblems of that Christian faith which is the purest and simplest faith of the world. I say the purest and simplest faith, because I believe that the intellect of man will, in every Christian nation and in every christian church, pierce through the veils of ritual and ceremony, however elaborate and however gorgeous, to the life and teachings of the Author of the 'Sermon on the Mount,' that one true creed of Christianity. Landing on the southern shore of what is now known as Quarantine Bay, we were but 100 yards or so from the spot on which, as seems to be well authenticated, Wladimir was formally made a Christian by baptism. It is no part of my plan in these letters, as I have before intimated, either to copy or to re-write any portion of Mr. Murray's Handbook, which, thanks to its clever author, Mr. Mitchell, now of Odessa, furnishes a charming epitome of Russian history. But those who turn to this work will find how intensely this spot of earth glows with historic interest, beginning long before the time of Christ, and coming down by a succession of luminous epochs to the present hour, when the Russian nation is erecting yet another church to mark and celebrate its sacredness. To this new church, now under construction, we first went, and great was the satisfaction I felt on finding that it was a part of the plan of this new edifice to enclose and preserve the substantial remnants of the cathedral which Wladimir is said to have himself built to mark the site of his baptism. Numerous and fine relics of this ancient cathedral and of other much more ancient buildings have been dug up in detached fragments, and now are ranged along the path which leads up to the neighbouring monastery. To this monastery we next went, and there my friend, Admiral Popondopolo, so introduced me to the Superior of the establishment as to elicit from him the utmost possible kindness. This remarkable man interested me, I must confess, more even than the marbles and crosses and inscriptions and coins of the greatest antiquity here treasured, for in him the past lived no less truly than the present—lived in his form, his eyes, his thoughts, his words, his dress, and yet lived concurrently with the vivacity, the intelligence, and the genial courtesy of the Russian gentleman of the present day. Attired in a long velvet gown, with a cylinder of velvet on his head, a common string of beads and a curious stick of natural growth in his hands, this gentleman charged with the superintendence of the church, now making rapid progress, received me with almost affectionate warmth and interest, and at once proceeded to show me over the monastery and its vicinity with a rapidity suited to the intended brevity of the visit. He had been ill, and was still obviously out of health, but nothing I could say or do could divert him from his purpose of showing me whatever could be seen under the circumstances. We first looked over the new pictures already prepared for the walls of St. Wladimir, and very good pictures most of them were; next inspected the museum of antiquities gathered together on the spot, and then ascended the artificial hill which stood in the centre of old Kherson, and stands still, and which marks either the spot in which the inhabitants who defended the place against Wladimir piled up the earth, which his troops threw into the trenches by day and which they took out by night, or else the ruins of the house of the patriotic Glycis of the fourth century—which I could not, in my haste, get determined with certainty. In ascending this hill, or mound, my amiable conductor exerted himself so severely that he was obliged to wait on the summit for the power to speak, and then, with that strange combination of the priest of the past with the gentleman of the present speaking in every word and tone, he explained with rapidity and enthusiasm the historic interest of the place beneath us. He was but nine months from Kief, and yet had already set many marks upon his new domain, and these latest changes, where so much change had been before, he likewise described. Here was a new garden, there a terrace; here a summer-house, and there a bathing-place; and then, further on, a floor or a wall of extreme antiquity, and here—startling fact—hard by the Wladimir church, beneath a rude cross, *la source du monde, la source d'Adam*, for such was the announcement, and in these very words, of my friend. His bright, intense eyes twinkled as the words were spoken, but whether with faith or with something else it is not for me to say, nor even to conjecture. The spectroscope that shall resolve the light of the eye into its component parts and exhibits it elements is not yet invented. I cannot, it is true, quite reconcile this account of Adam's orgin with other histories, but it is a safe rule of conduct to interpret what is obscure in the words or the conduct of a friend by what is obvious and certain; and, applying this rule here, I am sure this amiable and courteous gentleman intended to give me satisfaction and pleasure in this as in all else that he said. But the Novgorod was already at hand, and we had a passage of 120 miles to make in her, and therefore I was obliged to tear myself away from my amiable guide, whom I hope I may meet again, and whom I certainly shall remember with interest.

"'But not for all his faith can see
"'Would I the cowled Churchman be.'"

October 14.

"On re-consideration it seemed good to defer my remarks upon the Novgorod until the trip in her was completed, and as we are now retracing our course along the south coast of the Crimea (but well out to sea) as far as Yalta, in a much heavier swell and sea than we had on our previous passage, I must still allow a few hours more to elapse before I speak of her performances. In the interval it may not be uninteresting to make mention of the day spent in Theodosia, known in olden days as Kaffa. The town which originally stood here dated from several centuries before Christ, but it was the Genoese who, in the 13th century, founded Kaffa and raised it to eminence. The town now presents most interesting and picturesque ruins of the fortifications which they erected, together with an Armenian church of striking appearance. It likewise embraces a large village, or *quartier*, of pure Krim Tartars, who gave their name to the Crimea. The place has a very strong interest for me as the birthplace and the residence of the great Russian marine painter, Aivazofsky—an artist who, by the force of original genius, has, in the face of much opposition from the Schools (and especially from the pedants) of Art, attained universal fame. I cannot presume to speak with any authority on this subject, but in my opinion his works excel in two important particulars in which the greater number of British painters are undoubtedly deficient. I refer to the representation of moist atmospheres and of sky colours. As I write, at nearly noon, I see through the open door of my cabin Mount Meganom and the ranges of rugged hills reaching away on either side. Immersing all these hills is a thin gray vapour, softening all outlines, tempering all their lights and shades, and at the same time suffusing them all, and with them the neighbouring sea surface, with tender and tremulous beauty. I know of no one who renders these effects, and others more or less analogous, with so much sympathy and success as Aivazofsky. I am quite aware that in some of his larger works he dashes sea and sky together and mixes their mists with infinite boldness, sometimes throwing in a wreck or a spar or a boat with human figures clinging to it, probably to give the work interest to those whose regards would otherwise wander idly over even the grander aspects of nature; and I am not surprised that those whose function it is to criticize rather than to enjoy take exception to some of these works, and find canons of art which the painter has not respected. But great masters will have their own way, and Aivazofsky is far too great a master to deny himself his. In the matter of colour he is, perhaps, at times even more defiant of the schools than in the matter of storm-mists, and, as I think, with even greater reason. I cannot help thinking that in England our artists as a body are behind the nation in foreign travel, and in those lessons which are taught by foreign climes and skies. The conventional colours of English landscape art, however true they may be to English scenery, exclude too many of the wondrous pictures painted by the sun on sea and on cloud in this part of Europe, and perhaps more especially still in Egypt. It is to the credit of Mr. M'Callum and some other artists that they not only have visited these foreign lands, but have lived and studied in them, and have produced pictures so truly painted that their great merits cannot be gainsaid, although so highly and so intensely coloured as to startle nine-tenths of our R.A.'s out of their sober senses. Aivazofsky has long been doing the same in Russia, and has won such renown that, although a rapid painter, he cannot nearly supply the existing demand for his works. Theodosia, as we soon found, presents many marks of the presence of this great artist and large-minded man. He has built there a handsome Greek building, and gathered within it a most interesting and valuable collection of the antiquities of the place and neighbourhood, ornamenting it with some splendid works illustrative of the place from his own brush. He has also built a memorial chapel to record the services of a deceased Russian officer, General Kotlarevsky, who greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded 20 times over in the wars of the Caucasus. He has painted this officer's portrait, and illustrated his services by several sketches and by other effective artistic devices. I need hardly say that it was with great interest that we saw this

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eminent artist visit us even before our anchor was down, and accompanied him on shore, there to have the great advantage of his presence in going over the town, to visit his studio and inspect his latest works, and to share his princely hospitality. There was a yet further and more permanent gratification in store for us, however; for, before leaving Theodosia, Admiral Popoff and myself each received from Mr. Aivazofsky's hands a small picture of the Novgorod steaming, as we are now steaming, along the splendid Crimean coast, but in smooth water, whereas it is through heavy swell rolling in from the south-west that we are making our way. Among the latest works of Mr. Aivazofsky are several which I was much interested in seeing, because they exhibited his power when voluntarily approximating to the more usual methods of the marine artist and of the landscape painter, and showed that in this as in other matters, when a truly great and original man chooses to become a conformist, he can, even in conformity, exhibit his originality and greatness. In the studio at Theodosia were a few sea pieces and one or two landscapes, the great and tranquil beauty of which would arrest the eye wherever seen, and of which any artist of any country might well be proud. As *The Times*, notwithstanding its great range and penetrating power, may not reach the remote Crimean town of which I am speaking, where the English residents must be extremely few, even if there be any, and which is 40 miles from a railway, I may without indelicacy add that in this case the man seems as great as the artist—broad-browed, deep-eyed, large hearted, and with a certain nobleness of air and manner that it was pleasant to meet in this old and out-of-the-way town. The arrival of a Russia ironclad man-of-war, with a member of the British Parliament on board, seemed to some one to be an incident of sufficient importance in Theodosia to justify him in advising the authorities of it, and the authorities in receiving us with public ceremony. The Mayor, who spoke in excellent English, addressed a few generous words to me, in the course of which he conferred upon me (unconsciously, of course, and as foreigners will do when the opportunity offers) that knightly title which aldermen—only aldermen—sigh for; and then, speaking in Russian, said probably much kinder things still to the distinguished Admiral whom I accompanied. A band of music played the national airs, the inhabitants displayed in more than one place the national colours; and when we embarked at night the authorities added the light of bonfires and fireworks to the streaming splendours of a full Southern moon. Perhaps these maritime people, living amid ruined fortresses which yielded to Turkish guns four centuries ago, may be excused for receiving with marked consideration two designers of those floating armour-plated steam fortresses, which in these days excite so much interest. I, at least, appreciated their magnanimity as I appreciate that of many other Russians in these parts when they extend friendship and hospitality to a fellow-countryman of those who bombarded their towns, and reduced their finest Southern sea city to ruins. On embarking at 8 p.m., with the intention of retracing our passage as far as Yalta, we found the barometer falling, wild clouds gathering, the wind rapidly increasing, and a heavy sea running; and as our passage would occupy but a few hours, and I was very desirous of seeing the Novgorod in a seaway by daylight, our departure was deferred till the early morning, anchor being weighed by 6 o'clock. The wind had much moderated, but the south-west gale of the night, blowing across the whole width of the Black Sea from the Bosphorus, had caused a heavy swell, combined with which were shorter and confused seas, so that the circumstances were extremely favourable for developing the sort of behaviour which a circular ship would exhibit in a seaway. As huge mountainous promontories projected far into the sea between us and Yalta, we have had to change course considerably, so that in the course of the morning we have had the seas in succession on the starboard bow, right ahead, on the port bow, and nearly abeam. Let it be observed further that we are in a very small ship for an ironclad. The displacement or total weight of our largest ironclads exceeds 10,000 tons; the Sultan weighs nearly 9,000 tons, the Devastation the same, the Iron Duke nearly 6,000, the Glatton, coast defence vessel, nearly 5,000, the four small vessels built by Mr. Gladstone's Government when the late war between France and Germany broke out, about 3,500, and this Russian circular vessel Novgorod only 2,500 tons. Another way of estimating her size is to consider that, being 100ft. only in diameter, her total length round is but 314ft., and this length of size and of armour is obviously only sufficient to make the two sides of ship of about 140ft. in length, and of usual breadth—say 30ft. broad. These dimensions are not only very much less than those of the smallest ironclad above-named, but less even than those of the tiny gunboats Viper and Vixen, which were built in 1865 for a special purpose, and which no skill at my disposal could make suitable for general sea service. Yet this circular vessel carries armour and guns which together exceed in weight the total weight of the English gunboats—hull, armour, guns, engines, masts, stores, and everything else composing them. She has, moreover, a freeboard of armoured hull of only 18in., above which stand along the middle of the vessel, from bow to stern strong deckhouses about 7ft. high, and above these rise, in the centre of the vessel, the fixed armoured breastwork, within which stand the two large guns (28 tons each), and over which they fire. Near the stern is an elevated and commodious platform, on which we have been able to remain quite dry throughout this morning, even among the heaviest waves. I should add that the armoured deck rounds up considerably (4 ft.) from the side, which is but 18in. above water, so that (neglecting the deck-houses) the deck resembles the segment of a large sphere, and makes the real surplus bouyancy much greater than might hastily be inferred from the fact that the side rises but 18in. above the water. And now, your readers will ask, what happened to this extraordinary vessel in the waves which she encountered? Well, the answer is that, while presenting an unexampled sight in many respects, and dealing with the sea as I never before saw it dealt with, she made her way through it with almost the same rate of progress as she makes in still water; she rose and fell bodily to an almost imperceptible extent, and both her pitching and her rolling were so very small and easy that there was no period this morning—whether the sea was broad on the bow, right ahead, or almost abeam—when one could not stand, walk, and even write with perfect comfort. And in order to give due weight to these remarks I must make a public confession, which is that I am one of those who suffer at sea, that I am even miserably sensitive to the effects of that miserable uncertainty as to which way she will move next which an ordinary ship often exhibits, that any little philosophy or science which I may possess ashore generally dies away within me when steadily rolling (a weak, paradoxical phrase) sets in; and, in a word, that your readers may safely trust me to judge for them as to the measure of this vessel's rolling and of its effects; and I am bound in honesty to aver that, prepared as I was to find her steady, her steadiness astonished and still astonishes me.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—NOVEMBER 6.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

"Do you Evah wink, Miss Evangeline?" "Do I ever what, Mr. Smythe?" "Wink?" "What *do* you mean, Sir?" "Well, *skate*, if you pwefer the expression!"

PEACE AND PEKOE.

IT will be a blessed thing, says Mrs. Caddy, if we escape a war with China. Next to quarrelling with our bread-and-butter, the worst we could do would be to quarrel with our tea.

"OUT O' SESSION."

GRANDMA' (from the Country). "My dears, I come up Parli'mentory a purpose, because I thought I'd see as much as I could. But would you believe it, there wasn't a single—not so much as a Irish Member o' Parli'ment in the whole Train?"

A PRECISIAN.

ARTIST (affably). "Fine Morning." Native. "No' bad ava.'" Artist. "Pretty Scenery." Native. "Gey an' good."

Artist (pointing to St. Bannoch's, in the distance). "What place is that down at the bottom of the loch?"

Native. "It's no at the bottom—it's at the fut!"

Artist (to himself). "You Past-Participled Highlander!" [Drops the subject!

THE ROYAL ROAD TO ELEGANCE.

LITTLE Spiffkins (who can only afford one new suit per annum, but patronises a fashionable West-End Tailor). "O, by the bye, Mr. Brown, can you suggest any means by which I could prevent my trousers from bagging at the knees?"

Mr. Brown. "Well, Sir, there's only one way I know of, and that's what most of my customers do!"

Little Spiffkins. "Tell me! What is it?"

Mr. Brown. "Well, they order twenty or thirty pair at a time, Sir!"

STRANGE COMPANY.

WONDERS will never cease, while people advertise their wants. As for instance, thus:—

A lady of Good Education desires a Post as Companion.

We have heard, when on board ship, of a companion ladder, but we never before heard of a companion post. Really, a post seems an odd thing to desire for its companionship. For ourselves, we had far rather make a crony of a walking-stick. There are so many kinds of posts, too, that we wonder that the lady does not specify her preference. For light company perhaps a lamp-post would be suitable; but at all events at night one might find comfort in a bed-post.

IRISH "AT HOMES."

AT a time when the representatives of the Emerald Isle are urging in the House of Commons and elsewhere the necessity of giving to Ireland "Home Rule," *Mr. Punch* does not think it necessary to aplogise for calling attention to two little meetings held recently at Waterford and Bally Gricken. The first was a banquet given on the occasion of the turning of the initial spadeful of earth of the proposed new waterworks; the second a meeting of free and independent electors, called together to listen to the eloquence of a certain Irish solicitor, yclept Mr. Henry Sargent.

At the banquet, Captain Johnson, J. P., proposed "The Health of the Municipalities of Ireland." To quote the report:—

"He said that, as the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Clonmel and Wexford were present, he felt great difficulty in selecting one of the number to respond. He, however, gave the preference to Alderman Woods, Mayor of Clonmel."

Now this seemed to be a moderate suggestion, and one that, in England, would have been hailed with a mild hammering of knives upon plates—in other words (as the reporters would say), with "enthusiastic applause." Not so in Ireland. Cork, Limerick, and Wexford were disgraced, and the fiery champions of municipal precedence were on their legs in an instant, shouting for justice, and purple with excitement. The scene was terrible.

"Alderman Woods and Mr. Nagle, Mayor of Cork, rose simultaneously to respond.—Alderman Woods: 'I rise—' Mr. Nagle: 'I beg your pardon.' (Great uproar, and cries of 'Hear Woods!' 'Hear Nagle!')—Alderman Woods (scarcely audible): 'I must request the Mayor of Cork to take his seat.'—Mr. Nagle: 'I will not, Sir. (Great confusion.) As the Mayor of the second city——' Alderman Woods: 'Sit down, Sir, and don't interrupt me. (General uproar.) Mr. Nagle: 'As the Mayor of Cork, I claim ——' (Terrible uproar, and cries of 'Hear Woods!') Alderman Woods: 'I will not sit down, Sir until I am heard.' Mr. Nagle: 'I have been insulted.'"

And now the time had arrived for the treading upon coat-tails, and, doubtless, many a gallant Alderman regretted that he had left his shillelah with his opera-hat in the vestibule. All eyes were turned towards Mr. Nagle, and "an elegant quarrel" was evidently expected. Fortunately, discretion even in Ireland is the better part of valour; and Mr. Nagle, having declared himself insulted, prepared to leave the room, amidst "a scene of great uproar." He was, however, persuaded to return; and after he had once more taken his seat at the hospitable board, Mr. Alderman Woods returned thanks. Mr. Wood's observations are not chronicled, but doubtless they were of the most edifying character. But the storm was not over. To quote the report—

"Mr. Nagle followed, stating that Captain Johnson had exhibited a very ingenious diplomacy in the gingerly manner in which he had proposed the toast, and held that as Cork was the second city in Ireland, he should have priority in responding.—Mr. Hall, Mayor of Limerick, followed, and denied that Cork was more important than Limerick. He denied that Cork was the second city in Ireland. Mr. Nagle: 'I rise to say—' Mr. Hall: 'Sit down. I did not interrupt you.' (Cries of 'Chair! Chair!') Mr. Hall: 'Let me explain.' Mr. Nagle (very firmly): 'I will not be interrupted.' (Cries of 'Sit down!' and 'Chair! Chair!') Mr. Hall then resumed, and defied any person to show that Cork was more important than Limerick. He represented the city of Sarsfield. The city was the first and last city in Ireland to fight for civil and religious liberty. (Great cheering.)"

The "very firmly 'I will not be interrupted'" of Mr. Nagle, the interrupter, was delightfully Irish, and was appreciated at its proper value. But Mr. Hall had more to say. He did not consider that the question of municipal precedence had been satisfactorily settled, so he offered more evidence "on the same side." Said he—

"If parental importance gave a Mayor priority, he claimed it, because he had one of the finest daughters in Ireland—(great laughter)—and if the Mayor of Waterford gave any of the fine young fellows he saw round the table a letter of introduction to him in Limerick, he would take care to see that they were properly introduced to her. (Renewed laughter.)—"

This argument was allowed to settle the question in dispute, and after the Mayor of Waterford had insisted that the town he represented should have priority over Cork, Limerick, or Clonmel, the company (once more to quote the report) "proceeded to spend a very social evening." *Mr. Punch* only hopes that digestion waited on this occasion, on appetite. It is scarcely necessary to say that in England an uproar is not usually adopted as an excellent substitute for "brandy and coffee."

The second little meeting was held, as *Mr. Punch* has already said, in Bally Gricken. Three hundred good men and true, from the City of Waterford, were present, and Mr. Henry Sargent addressed them from a very appropriate stand—the Bull Post; no doubt the post to which, in the old times, bulls, not M. P.'s, were chained for baiting. The speech began pleasantly.

"Mr. Sargent commenced by calling on those present to give three cheers for old Ireland. He cheered for Ireland from the depths of his Irish heart. (Laughter.) He had but one object in view, and that was to be returned the Home Rule Member for Waterford. If they returned him he would succeed in blending the orange and the green. (Cheering.) Green was his colour. [A lad who was convenient to him here knocked off Mr. Sargent's hat.]"

Which, to say the least of it, was very rude, and must have been inconvenient to Mr. Sargent. However, Mr. Sargent was equal to the occasion,—and here we have a glimpse of the sort of etiquette that will be observed on College Green when the Irish House of Commons meet once more in their old quarters. Says the reporter of Mr. Sargent:—

"That gentleman turned round, and, with a stick he held in his hand, amidst roars of laughter, began thrashing all round him with it."

These very striking arguments seem to have had their due effect, and order was soon restored.

"Mr. Sargent continued. He said that it was not Sargent that was speaking to them that day. (Laughter.)—A Voice: 'Wlle, may be it's your ghost.' (Great laughter)—Mr. Sargent: 'No; it was the spirit of the great O'Connell that had come back to them through him, to implore of them to return him (Mr. Sargent) to Parliament. (Roars of laughter.)"

And then came a threat that will cause much weeping in Peterborough and Bucks:—

"He assured them that the first time he met Disraeli he would call him and Whalley to account for wanting to pry into the mystery of convent life."

In spite of this warning, so full of mystery and vague terror, Mr. Sargent seemed to have a kinder side to his character, for he immediately—

—"asked them to remember that they had immortal souls, and he prayed to God he and his dear sisters and brothers would all meet in Paradise."

Now after so pleasant and pious a sentiment, it is very sad to hear what followed.

"A number of little boys here began to throw caps at him, when he turned on them, amidst a scene of great uproar, and began striking them in every direction with his stick till order was restored."

After this little "diversion," Mr. Sargent resumed his speech denouncing Major O'Gorman, and declaring (amidst great laughter) that the Prince of Wales should succeed Her Majesty (whom he requested to vacate the throne), with a view to founding "Balmoral in Ireland." After quoting Mill's Political Economy and Lord Chesterfield's Letters, he brought his speech to a quaint conclusion by observing that—

"He believed in the spirits of the departed coming back to this world, and hoped no man would wear any colour but green."

A colour, by the way, very appropriate to the believers in Spiritualism.

And yet, after these two meetings, there will be people, *Mr. Punch* will be bound to say, who will still declare that Home-Rule is not a good thing for Ireland!

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

(No. 2.)

(*At the Alexandra Palace Banquet, October 25.*)

PAYING sight! Left and right,
Crowds pressing onward,—
Sharp Alexandra Board
Dines the Two Hundred!
"Free passes grant them all!"
Veterans, short and tall—
Sharp Alexandra Board
(Profits will not be small)
Dines the Two Hundred!

"Go it, the Light Brigade!"
Toast-Master, sore dismayed,
Queered by those heroes' chaff,
Boggled and blundered.
Theirs not to speechify,
Still less to make reply;
Theirs but to drain all dry,—
Into the drinkables
Walked the Two Hundred!

Bottles to right of them,
Bottles to left of them,
Bottles in front of them,
While the band thundered:
They knew no "Captain Cork"—
Boldly they went to work,
After the eatables
Fell to their knife and fork,—
Thirsty Two Hundred!

A La Russe might surprise,
Still they knew joints and pies,
Clearing the dishes there,
Relèves and *entrées*, while
Scared waiters wondered;
Then, plunged in 'bacca smoke,
Glasses and pipes they broke—
Comrades long sundered,
Big with old lark and joke,
Gleefully met again—
Jolly Two Hundred!

Trophies to right of them,
Trophies to left of them,
Cardigan's charger's head,
Piously sundered!
Back they reeled, from the spread,
Straight as they could, to bed—
They that had dined so well—
Nothing to pay per head—
Happy Two Hundred!

When shall their glory fade?
O, what a meal they made!
Cockneydom wondered.
Honour the Charge they made—
Bravo the Light Brigade!
Hearty Two Hundred!

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

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12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
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2 Gravy Spoons	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 ,,	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 ,,	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
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